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## Library Book Outlook

Among the new fiction offerings, one title stands out as distinctive. It is E. M. Forster's new novel, 'A Passage to India' (Harcourt-Brace, \$2.50), which fulfills, in a measure, the great promise held out by the author's previous successes, 'Howard's End' and 'A Room with a View.'

Other fiction titles meriting consideration are Anne Douglas Sedgwick's 'The Little French Girl' (Houghton-Mifflin, \$2), a novel of France and England in which the characteristics of the two nations are delicately portrayed; a new Kathleen Norris story, entitled 'Rose of the World' (Doubleday-PAGE, \$2), built on the theme of whether or not there is any happiness in a marriage without love; two typical Western stories, 'The Twisted Foot,' by William Patterson White (Little-Brown, \$2), and 'The Bellehelen Mine' (Little-Brown, \$2); and a new Carolyn Wells mystery story, entitled 'The Fourteenth Key' (Putnam, \$2).

Travel and biography offer one title each: 'The Alps, the Danube, and the Near East,' by Frank G. Carpenter (914, Doubleday-PAGE, \$4), a new volume in his World Travels Series, covering Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Italy, Greece and Turkey; and 'A Life of Francis Amasa Walker,' by James Phinney Munroe (Holt, \$4), revealing his activities as soldier, statistician, economist, administrator, and educator.

In literature, Walter De la Mare's 'Ding, Dong, Bell' (828, Knopf, \$1.75) offers eighty-nine pages of exquisite, fantastic stories, in a combination of prose and poetry; A. H. Bullen's 'Elizabethans' (820, Dutton, \$5) presents lectures and essays—biographical, critical, and interpretive—on the great figures of the Elizabethan Age, typical of the scholarship and human sympathy of the recently-deceased author, who was an acknowledged authority on the period; H. Butterfield's 'The Historical Novel: an Essay' (Macmillan, \$2) attempts, in 113 pages, to find some relation between historical novels and history treated as a study; E. M. Story's 'A Study of Browning's The Ring and the Book' (821.7, Houghton-Mifflin, \$2) paraphrases the poem, and ought to prove useful to those who want a commentary and summary; and the 'Gesta Romanorum' (879, Dutton, \$2.50), that classic collection of stories invented by the monks as a fireside recreation and commonly applied in their discourses from the pulpit, appears in the Broadway Translations series, as translated by Charles Swan, with a preface by E. A. Baker.

Among the new scientific books are 'Haunted Houses,' by Camille Flammarion (133, Appleton, \$2.50), containing a number of interesting ghost stories and unaccountable happenings; 'The Black Golconda,' by Isaac F. Marcosson, (665, Harper, \$4), an adequate recounting of the romance of petroleum, by one of the world's prom-

inent journalists; a new volume by Edwin E. Slosson on recent progress in the various sciences, entitled 'Keeping up with Science' (504, Harcourt-Brace, \$2.50), in which 140 new discoveries are explained for the non-scientific reader; 'The New Theories of Matter and the Atom,' by Alfred Berthoud (541, Macmillan, \$3.50), an historical treatment of the subject, translated from the French; and 'Cancer: How it is Caused, how it can be Prevented,' by J. Ellis Barker (616, Dutton, \$3).

In philosophy there is the long-awaited English translation of H. Vaihinger's 'The Philosophy of the As-If' (149, Harcourt-Brace, \$7.50), subtitled 'A system of the theoretical, practical, and religious fictions of mankind,' in which readers of Havelock Ellis's 'The Dance of Life' ought to be interested; a new volume in the Home University Library of Modern Knowledge, entitled 'Patriotism in Literature,' by John Drinkwater (172, Holt, \$1), which is described as 'an essay on patriotism, not a patriotic anthology'; and 'Psychographology,' by E. S. Bagger (130, Putnam, \$1.75), a study of the remarkable results obtained by Rafael Schermann, the man who reads 'visions' in handwriting, and whose motto is, 'Handwriting is the man.'

Sociological works include 'The Essence of Life Insurance,' by William Breiby (368, The Spectator Co., \$3), explaining the basic principles of the subject, with simple arithmetical demonstrations; 'The Salvaging of American Girlhood,' by Frances Isabel Davenport (376, Dutton, \$3), an addition to the literature of sex-education for girls and young women; 'The Gift of Black Folk,' by W. E. Burghardt Du Bois (326, Stratford, \$2), showing the part that negroes have played in the making of America; and 'The Passing of Politics,' by William Kay Wallace (320, Macmillan, \$4.50), which aims to show that political methods no longer offer an adequate technique for dealing with present-day problems of social life.

Courtney Riley Cooper has written another circus-life book in 'Lions 'n' Tigers 'n' Everything' (791, Little-Brown, \$2), consisting of thrills and funny stories about circus-animals.

New editions are now available of 'The Gypsies,' by Charles G. Leland (397, Houghton-Mifflin, \$3), originally published in 1882, and continuing to be one of the most delightful books on the subject; and of 'The Life of Cesare Borgia,' by Rafael Sabatini (Houghton-Mifflin, \$2.50), presenting this extraordinary character in a biography as thrilling as a novel.

William Allen White's 'Woodrow Wilson' (Houghton, \$5), a frank appraisal of the man and the president, is announced for October publication.

LOUIS N. FEIPEL.

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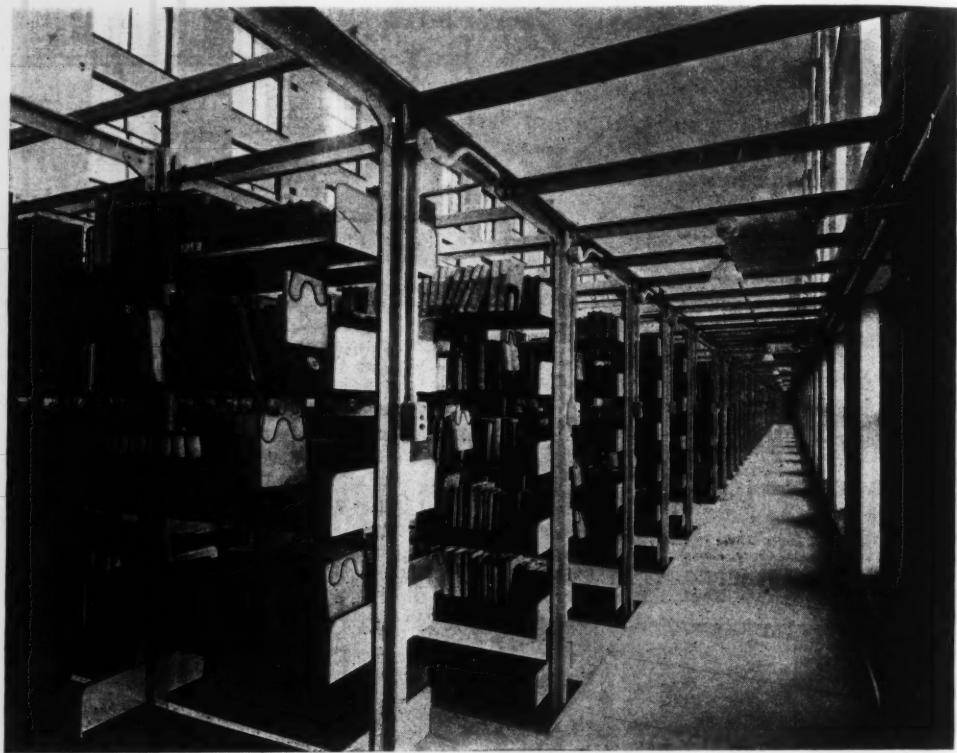
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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

SEPTEMBER 1, 1921



## Research and Reference in the Special Library

BY MARGARET MANN

Engineering Societies Library, New York City

A N article in the *Harvard Business Review* for April of this year interested me very much; for it gives a paramount place to the business man. The article, under the title, "The Influence of American Business on National Life," is by Professor Usher of Harvard, who says:

The business man has exercised a degree of influence upon the development of our national life that is unique. The power of initiation that has in other countries rested with the army and the landed gentry has with us been in the hands of the commercial class. Other influences have had a place in the formation of our national institutions and our culture, but the ideals that have finally become predominant were mainly, though not exclusively, the work of the commercial class.

All of our great enterprises, be they cultural or practical, must be fostered and supported by that one commodity which seems to run the world—Money. Unfortunately, we can do little without this starting and lubricating device. The means of supporting all educational institutions, including libraries, has been furnished in most part by business men of the community. This is either done thru personal gift, thru municipal tax, or by the generosity of some endowed corporation. In giving they have in a measure dictated, either directly or indirectly, the policies and ideals of these institutions.

Colleges have had to introduce business courses to run parallel with the cultural courses; professional schools have found it necessary to give their students a knowledge of practical business, because the theory and practice are becoming welded in such a way that one cannot function without the other; business is demanding the service of the expert chemist, the expert engineer, the expert accountant, the expert manager, etc. More thought is going into the everyday affairs of the world.

Specialization brings not only new needs for the material handling of the ever increasing complications of industry, but it throws into relief the fact that new knowledge must be systematically sought. It was Sir Leslie Stephen

who said: "With the accumulation of material there should be a steady elaboration of the contrivances for making it accessible."

The problem before the specialist is to keep abreast of the times, to know the literature of his field, and to be able to sift the good from the bad. He "requires two things which his own immediate field cannot yield: a knowledge of recent sources and a collision with other knowledge on the subject." One of the most interesting books I ever read concerning preparation for any research work was "The Art of Scientific Discovery" written by George Gore in 1868. Even at that time the need was felt for the systematic culling of printed information. Gore says (p. 293):

Existing knowledge is the basis of future discovery. New knowledge, when to any purpose must come by contemplation of old knowledge. Reading imparts to us much more extensive, varied and useful knowledge than observation, because by means of it we obtain the results of the observation of almost innumerable minds; it also yields us a knowledge, not only of facts, but also of comparisons, general ideas, references, imagination, and hypotheses, ready formed. A thoughtful mind becomes original in the very act of reading and study.

Organizations for research are being formed all over the world: nearly every government is now supporting its Research bureau. Laboratories attached to universities are conducting experiments and making tests; there are industrial laboratories attached to manufacturing firms; learned societies are endowing scholarships and establishing foundations for the furthering of education along these lines.

In this movement, which received its impetus at the time of the World War, what part has the library taken? It has taken a very vital part in certain limited fields. It would surprise many of you if I had time to recite the work which certain libraries have done in furthering the really big undertaking of science and industry, but as a body we have done little. Here is a field of work waiting and seeking the co-operation of a professionally trained body to handle

an angle of the specialist's work with which he is unable to cope. The searcher needs a mass of information before he can begin his work, and as he makes his investigations and experiments he accumulates quantities of facts which he must cull and keep for future use. Books and periodicals are the by-products of theoretical and practical thinking. Thru them we discover what men have done, what experiments have been made, how far they have been carried and what results have been deduced. The failures and successes of others show the possibilities open to the new corner. Books, therefore, are just as important to the man who is after something new as are the mechanical instruments he uses in the laboratory. Head and hands must work together.

Groups of specialists have from time to time become so impressed with the need for assistance in keeping in touch with print, that they have formed libraries to meet their immediate need. Doctors and lawyers were perhaps the first to realize the need or accumulating information to aid them in their professions, and within the last few years this need for source material has spread into almost every profession and every line of business. The Engineering Societies Library is the result of the co-operative efforts of four of the best known engineering societies in this country, which have accumulated the largest collection of material in the world on the subjects which cover their field.

Learned societies have not only furthered research, but have made a study of the best means for establishing libraries. The Faraday Society held a conference in London in 1918 for the purpose of discussing the co-ordination of scientific publications and establishing some kind of center where references could be accumulated. The following statement was made there: "A large part of our pre-war laxity was at least due to ignorance of the strides being made in the United States and Germany."

The National Research Council has been formed to collect material and promote research, and a large share of its work includes the use of methods in which librarians have specialized. We should have a contribution to make to such foundations, and should get in touch with all such movements which would aid in correlating bibliographical interests.

Bibliographical work may be used for direct application in business; as a basis for papers, books, lectures, etc.; as a basis for inventions and patents; as a basis for legal action. It is useful from the economic, technical and financial standpoint. We have not only this to contribute, we also have methods which have been

scientifically worked out but which are unknown to the average man. Hardly a week passes at the Engineering Societies Library that we are not called into consultation regarding the building of a classification or the cataloging and indexing of some private or public collection. The technical men naturally look to us as authorities in methods of making material accessible, thus proving that our technique should not be limited to the inside working of a library but should be used to further the bibliographic undertakings outside our walls. There is a wonderful field in this line still untouched.

As printed matter increases in mass, more thought is being given to extracting the essence from this mass. Governments are seeking methods for getting information across. One of the latest developments comes from Japan where the country, realizing the difficulty of their language, makes the following provision which I quote from the *Proceedings* of the National Research Council of Japan for 1922:

Most of the papers published in Japan are, owing to the language in which these are printed, entirely closed to the outside world, a circumstance which, evidently, is against the spirit of international co-operation. The National Research Council of Japan is, therefore, endeavoring on the one hand to encourage authors to write their papers either in English, French or German, and on the other hand, to make abstracts of all the original papers which appear in the Japanese language and print them in one of the three foreign languages.

Other countries are doing the same thing while publishers of periodicals are doing a like service when they give, as does the "Chemical Abstracts," a digest of information. This great accumulation of printed matter which comes from the press is confusing enough to those of us who are familiar with the tools for using it, and if it is difficult for us, it must seem quite hopeless to the busy man who wants to use it merely as a means for advancing something which he considers far more important and to which he wishes to devote his full time.

Libraries should not only be ready to answer the need, but should be so organized as to supplement and complement each other. Many organizations do not need a library so much as they need a searcher, some one well versed in literature, who can visit libraries and do the searching for the busy man. There should be co-operation in indexing, cataloging, classification systems, exchange of duplicate material, messenger service, mail and telegraph service, etc.

These libraries are not in themselves *special*—they are accumulated to serve the specialists. In organization, management and demands they differ very little from any other type. What

one needs in administering such a library is a broad knowledge of library economy—so broad that one is able to make the correct application of principles to an intensive kind of library problem. It is very essential for the librarian who goes into a special field not to lose sight of the fact that he is a specialist, and that his specialty is books and information, and methods for making these accessible. He cannot afford to sacrifice his professional connections or cover up his hall-mark. There is sometimes a temptation to do this as one's zeal and effort are constantly stimulated by contact with experts in one field, but the influence is much greater and the assistance much more appreciated if it comes from one who is sure of his field and can preserve his place as a specialist among specialists. I do not mean by this that the librarian must not become conversant with every factor of the field he attempts to cover. This goes without saying. He must learn the language of the trade, the symbols of the trade, its relation with other trades and a thousand other things, but these should all be looked at from the angle of information. This being true, it naturally follows that one should not attempt to assume such a position until fully equipped to uphold the office. There is a competition not felt in any other type of library, for here one is associated with men of ability and purpose who expect the kind of service they themselves would give.

Those who direct the work of such a library have opportunity to further the whole library movement. As was stated in the beginning of this paper, the users of these libraries are usually professional or business men, and these are the men who mold public opinion and foster public undertakings. If these men are satisfied with the service which they receive from the library which caters to their business interests they will have awakened in them a desire to see others profit by a like service. They will want their children to enjoy the pleasures and opportunities of the public library and will be willing to lend their support to such institutions. It is the repetition of an idea which eventually takes root and brings fruition to a slowly growing plant. The library influence must be felt by every member of every family if it is to fulfil its perfect mission, and the libraries serving the specialists are doing a mighty work in adult education.

We sometimes hear expressions of regret that the special library is not a cultural library, that it has no opportunity to use books as literature; but, as a matter of fact, there are many openings and requests for advice about books in other lines than the one in which the library specializes. This advice is sought be-

cause the librarian is recognized not alone as an authority in one subject, but as one versed in book selection, book-buying,—book lore along any line. Again, some of those libraries which we term "Special" are devoted entirely to the cultural or bibliographical side as is the Grolier Club in New York, the Huntington Library in San Gabriel, California, and many others of this type. I wish I had time to tell you of some of the compensations which come to those of us who are privileged to work in these libraries; they are so worth while, and the aid we give is usually so far reaching. It is a satisfaction to think you have had a small part in helping to build a bridge, or stamp out yellow fever, or make better laws for children, or contribute to the safety of miners who work underground. These are really fundamental questions, and are not undertaken alone by the man who wants to increase his income. I believe men more often work to save lives than to make dollars.

The two classes of libraries which will be discussed here may be divided into two quite distinct types, those large libraries housing collections of books limited to a special field and serving any worker in that field, and those which are integral part of a business and are formed to serve only the members of that special organization. The libraries of the first type are generally limited to reference use and those who come for assistance are usually advanced or graduate students who have some knowledge of books. The collection must not only provide the most up-to-date information, but must furnish the source material showing the historical survey of the field as well. Such collections become large and permanent and are storehouses to which the business libraries and even the public libraries may come for material which they cannot afford to collect and store. They must, of necessity, be located in large centers within the reach of the greatest number of workers. Each library is at once met with the problem of setting the boundaries of its field. This is somewhat difficult, but it is essential if intensive work is to be done and the collection is to be kept within reasonable limits of space. There is great satisfaction in having limits. It is possible to survey the whole field and build up a strong and balanced collection. The selection of the books is of great importance, but as the title of this paper is "Reference and Research," we shall have to pass over this subject. The library must have more than printed matter, it must have facts pointing the way to other facts which are not yet in print. Investigations are going on all over the world which may duplicate the work to be undertaken, and the library should be able to forestall such

duplication. The librarian must know, for example, that he can call upon the National Research Council for certain kinds of unprinted information, that the Italian consul can be reached by telephone, and perhaps answer the question as to the very latest wage paid in Rome, that a special library nearby can answer a question outside of his immediate field, that a man who was in last week is an expert in the Japanese language and can make a translation on short notice.

It is difficult to talk about methods in handling the questions which come to a special library, because these methods differ with the subject to be handled. What is required is a knowledge of the field, its historical progress, its prominent men, the high spots in its development, its relation to other fields, its application to business, the official bodies promoting its interests, etc. Knowing these, one must select the quickest and most probable method of approach. An illustration taken from the technical library where my experience has been gained may serve to show how a searcher works:

"Some time ago a member presented the following question: 'About fifteen to twenty years ago the sulphur beds of the island of Saba were worked; find the references.'

"In a case like this the card catalogues and most of the printed indexes are of little use, for even the encyclopedias dismiss a small place like Saba with a perfunctory note of about five or six lines, stating that it is a small island belonging to the Dutch West Indies, etc.

"Reflection shows that the only way to attack such questions is to analyze them and think out a plan leading to the desired information. Thus in the Saba case the population would be very small, and therefore, mining operations of any extent would very likely be reflected in the figures. Again, the ore mined would presumably be exported, and being a poor ore by inference (for otherwise operations would still be going on), it could not stand the freight rate to Holland; it would most likely be shipped to the United States, also on account of geographical location and shipping facilities. Thus we obtain two sets of figures, population and imports to U. S., with which to begin operations. Which of these two sets is more likely to be available, to be more accessible and more accurate? Experience teaches that as a rule population figures are more reliable and more easily accessible, hence these were made the point of attack.

"After considerable trouble, sufficient figures were obtained between the years of 1886 and 1913 to construct a curve, showing that a peak

occurred about the year 1888. This was followed by a continuous decline, but preceded by rather small variations. Figures before 1886 could not be located, although it would have been interesting to follow out the variations indicated. Assuming that the year 1888, the peak of the reconstructed curve, was the year of the mining operations in question, this would agree fairly with the statement of the inquirer that they took place fifteen to twenty years ago, for in almost every case the time given is understated. The obvious course to follow now was, therefore, to examine the figures giving the imports into the United States for the corresponding period. Naturally, no geographical figures were available for a small place like Saba, the only statistics found including all the Dutch West Indies and Surinam; as for the subject sulphur, it was useless to think of tracing it in the imports.

"The tables of imports found, however, proved to be disappointing, for they showed no unusual features; there was no peak corresponding to that of the population nor was it perhaps reasonable to expect such an indication in view of the complexity of figures.

"According to the population curve it was useless to examine import figures for later years, so it was decided to work backwards at any rate to 1880, for there a decennial table for 1870-80 might be found. So it turned out to be, and the figures for 1875 indicated a fairly large import. What was more remarkable still, this import figure was isolated—it was preceded and followed by entire absence of imports. Altho this absence might be satisfactorily explained in various ways, this was a good-enough indication on which to refer to mining magazines of that year in the hope of finding Saba, and so it happened. The article giving the information was found in the *Engineering and Mining Journal* for July, 1875, vol. 20, p. 56.

"It may be argued that going thru the mining magazines at once would have led to the desired result, but in view of the fact that the inquirer was 22 years out in his statement, the fallacy of this is obvious. Besides, searching indexes for a number of years back has its difficulties; one is forcefully reminded of the philosopher's dictum, 'Nothing is constant but change.'"

While reference and research work are closely allied and a simple reference question may grow into a search, there is a great difference in the methods of handling the two types of questions. Library research involves extensive scrutiny for information as applied to a definite and very specific need or purpose. It means a selection of material, and often involves the exam-

ination of numerous references, only a part of which will have a bearing on the topic under investigation. For example, the Engineering Library has recently completed a search on Lift Bridges, but the only items wanted were those having a very definite reference to one feature, because the man for whom the search was made was trying to break a patent.

Reference questions are quite the same in all libraries, and they differ from search questions in requiring less extensive investigation. A single fact is usually wanted, the application of which we may not know. The reader is given a definite book which answers his question and he is left to make his own deductions. Such questions can usually be answered quickly, and are limited to the everyday inquiries which come over the desk, while the search may mean an exhaustive bibliography extending over several months or a year. These searches form a splendid collection of bibliographies. There are now over 3,000 on file in the Engineering Societies Library, which have been compiled, in most part, at the request of our members. The library maintains a pay service department to which men may write for material covering any subject in our field. This is a feature which, I believe, is not followed by any other library, but the policy has proved most successful, and it makes it possible for the library to meet the demand for a grade of work which it could not otherwise supply. The cost of a search is made to cover expenses only, and the price varies from \$2.00 to \$1,000. The preparation of a search usually leads to the ordering of photoprints of some articles listed, and requests are frequently made for translations of articles from foreign books and magazines. This means that the library reference service consists (1) of a Reference Department which takes care of the general reference questions and serves those readers who visit the library to do their own research work, (2) a Search Department giving bibliographic service, Translation service, Photoprint service and Card reference service. The latter service supplies the busy man with all current references covering any subject he may specify. The service of this library is not limited to the United States, but extends to the most remote corners of the globe. It is rather interesting to note that the majority of foreign requests come from Great Britain and China. A great deal is expected of the service we offer. With a request for a photoprint of a German article the other day came the question, "Will it be in English when I get it?"

The searcher must be able to annotate and make digests of the articles he examines. This is a phase of our work which has received little

attention in the library schools, but is a very important feature in advanced reference work. The National Research Council has issued a very helpful Circular on the subject of digesting, which shows the importance they give to the subject.

Every worker in a library which is specializing must look at his work from the special angle. This means constant observation and many deviations from the common practice. Books cannot be accepted at their face value; the Catalog department becomes a laboratory for the analysis of printed matter. A set of municipal reports may conceal a very important monograph unless each volume is carefully scanned. One might not expect to find a contribution to the geology of New York City in the Reports of Central Park, but one of the early reports contains such an article. The following story shows what happens when careful indexing is not done.

"Some years ago a metallurgist in a Connecticut industry overcame a difficulty in a manufacturing process. He recorded his success in a paper before a local technical society. His facts, with their significance only half suspected, were buried in the publication of that local society—yes, so far as the United States of America were concerned, *but* a few years later there appeared in the markets of the world an article of considerable commercial value, of German origin protected by German and American patents. A man, with a sticky memory, who knew of the Connecticut paper, suspected a connection and traced it."

The second type of library for specialists, that which is an integral part of an industrial organization, may well be called a Business Library. These have grown up in great numbers of late, and are either adjuncts to the research department or are independent departments of the business organization. The English call them "Intelligence Departments," and their status in England has been described in the very interesting book, "Research in Industry"\*\* by Fleming and Pearce, published in 1922. They vary in size in accord with the size of the firm, and belong to banks, accounting firms, publishing houses, insurance companies and many other industries.

It is rather interesting to find arguments which can be advanced for the formation of such a library and to note how it functions. All business men are confronted with their competitors, and keen rivalry means keen thinking. Products must be studied for quality, and quan-

\* Fleming, Arthur P. M., and J. G. Pearce. Research in industry the basis of economic progress. Pitman. \$4.

tity must be turned out at the least cost. This means observation from the scientific angle, from the production angle, and from the selling angle. It means that the business man must study economics if he is to realize the trend of trade, wages and output, and he must gather about him specialists to test materials and improve methods. How is the library department, in its efforts along these lines, going to become a paying investment? This question has been answered in a telling way in an article in the October, 1923, number of the *Journal of Political Economy*, in which the author, turning from arguments on material costs to cost of knowledge, makes the following statement:

There is another sort of productive machinery that is not often spoken of in the same breath with lathes or freight-cars but which has to go along with them if they are to be live industrial capital instead of worthless junk. This other productive instrument consists of knowledge, information, and the results of all forms of industrial experimentation and research. Here we have an expense that comes nearer being genuinely constant than any other in the sense of being independent of output.

The reason why other 'constant' expenses all vary is that the machines, or buildings, or material equipment of any other sort, on which the so-called 'constant' outlays are made, can, after all, do only a limited amount of work and can be used up. Two trains cannot run in opposite directions on the same track at the same time and there is a limit to the number of trains which can run in the same direction, while the rails wear out more or less in proportion to the number of trains passing over them, and the ballast has to be renewed more or less in proportion to the pounding of the traffic. But the knowledge of how to temper the rails, how to prevent transverse fissures, how best to treat the ties and how to anchor the rails and ties together, how to prevent accidents, organize train schedules and keep the necessary accounts and records—this knowledge is not worn out or exhausted no matter how much use is made of it. It is only the material means; the labor, the steel, the wood, and the chemicals, that may be used up in the process of exploiting this knowledge.

In a sense, knowledge is the only instrument of production that is not subject to diminishing returns. This means that an added output brings possibilities of economy in all those items of expenses that come under the headings of knowledge, information and research.

Some librarians dislike to give any emphasis to costs, but if we are distributors of information, and if this is the one business factor which can be produced at a *decreasing* cost, we hold one of the most telling arguments for the spreading of the library idea.

The greatest danger lies in the use of this element. If libraries are not organized with intelligence and if they are not administered with ability and effectiveness, they cannot live in a business organization. The library should not be the first department to be discontinued if it is the money saving department. If it is the first item to be cut from the budget, something is wrong. Service should be so good that the firm cannot do without it. Here again one

must have the wisdom to adapt methods to an organization already functioning. These methods must be convincing, sure and stable. They must respond to the local need, even if they have never been used in a library before; but they must be built on a true understanding of library principles, the difference must be in the application not in the fundamental theory. It is not enough to know how to classify books by an approved system, one must be able to develop and expand systems and advance arguments for their use which shall win confidence and establish trust. Reference and research work cannot be carried on advantageously unless the library tools are well made and well maintained, nor can problems be solved unless the correct books are selected—those which will give the quickest and most accurate answers. Add to this a mind which is ever on the alert to serve any reasonable need and ready to study every angle of a subject, then we should have the equipment for answering at least some of the needs of the business library. We can no longer ask, "Shall we serve the business man?" We have been commandeered; we are in. The real question is how shall we most effectively meet this great opportunity? In measuring any force we are concerned with two components: its magnitude and its direction. I have made an attempt in this paper to show the trend of a comparatively new force which is injecting an interesting and important element into our work and to prove that this new energy needs our directing power, our ideals, and our support.

### A. L. A. Fiftieth Anniversary

AT the meeting of the Fiftieth Anniversary Committee, held at Saratoga Springs, the chairman reported that the publication of The Survey had been assured by a grant from the Carnegie Corporation, that the preparation of an A. L. A. Catalog, 1926, was practically assured, that the Editorial Committee hopes to have a text-book on the American Public Library Movement in print by 1926, and that plans for the international features of the conference in 1926 were under way.

It is doubtful whether a general exposition of library progress will be possible in 1926, since Philadelphia has definitely abandoned its original plans for a sesqui-centennial exposition, of which the library exhibit would have been made a part.

The matter of an A. L. A. headquarters building, especially with reference to methods of raising funds for such a building, was transmitted to the Executive Board with a view to having it discussed at a Council meeting as a question of policy.

## Russian Libraries Today

THE return of Harry M. Lydenberg and Dr. Avraham Yarmolinsky from Russia and Eastern Europe, where they had spent some months on behalf of the New York Public Library, gave the questioning representative of the LIBRARY JOURNAL a chance to ask their impressions of the book world in those lands.

He quickly found their strongest impression was a realization of the difficulties against which Russian librarians struggled thru ten years of foreign and domestic war, civil strife, famine, pestilence, poverty. They emphasized that those of us who responded to the appeals for food sent to American librarians during the famine years knew, of course, that the call came from the depths, but they added that how deep the pit, how sore the straits, how dire the need was by no means easy for us to realize. The effects of the war passed over none of us, and most of us are in worse economic condition than before. None of us has had to live thru conditions, however, such as those that faced our fellow workers in eastern Europe, and let us hope that such a test may be mercifully spared us.

The second impression that stands out above all others is the hunger felt by Russian librarians for information about conditions, opportunities, developments in library work in this country.

Every one knew, of course, that Russian libraries ranked high among the great book collections. The world of learning will be glad to know that the public libraries throughout Russia have not suffered during these years, suffered physically, that is to say. Their collections are intact, their reading rooms are crowded. Moreover, new libraries have come into being to meet new needs. They have been organized in connection with the institutions that have sprung up since the revolution. Thus, for example, the Academy of Social Sciences, also and better known as the Socialistic Academy, is building a fine research collection in its own field of knowledge. The library which has formed a part of the Rumiantzov Museum in Moscow since 1861 is being reorganized with a view to making it a national institution comparable to the Bibliothèque Nationale. Until the political centre of gravity shifted to Moscow this role was played by the Public Library of that oft renamed capital which now goes by the name of Leningrad, and that is still likely to remain for a long time the finest library in the Soviet Union. The Rumiantzov

library, to which the revered name of Lenin has recently been attached, contains a collection which while very large—it has been estimated at three million volumes—is not without serious lacunae. Another piece of news is that the great library of the Academy of Sciences of Leningrad is at last being moved into its new quarters, especially built to house it.

The equipment, to be sure, has deteriorated. Funds have been lacking to replace worn books or furniture. There has been neither money nor opportunity to keep up with the current literature of the West, and this is at present the crying need of every Russian library. The larger institutions, however, especially since 1920, have been assured of the entire output of their own country. In that year the Russian Central Book Chamber (Rossiskaya Tzentral'naya Knizhnaya Palata) began to function in Moscow. By law it receives 25 copies of every book published in the country, and indeed of every printed item. One of these copies it retains, thus forming an invaluable fund which will eventually become accessible to research workers, and the remaining twenty-four are distributed among the larger libraries. True, most of these books stand on their shelves clad in nothing more permanent than paper wrappers, but the important fact to bear in mind is that the libraries have carried on, have been ready to receive the books as printed, have made them available for their readers, and have welcomed the readers who have flocked to them.

What will particularly interest the outside world is that the Chamber is endeavoring to obtain an additional number of free copies of each printed item, to be exchanged by it for foreign publications. Each item it receives is listed in its fortnightly bulletin *Knizhnaya Letopis* (Book Annals), which is indeed the standard bibliographical publication for Russia. Unfortunately, it does not cover the years 1917-1920. Nor is there any unofficial bibliographical study on that crucial and chaotic period. The Chamber has just resumed the publication of the annual statistical summary of Russia's literary output, which was discontinued at the outbreak of the war. Librarians and other book men will be glad to learn that Vladislavlev's "Bibliograficheski Yezhegodnik" (Bibliographical Yearbook), a guide to the books of the year as well as to over a hundred Russian periodicals, has come out of the state of hibernation in which the year 1915 left it.

Russian public libraries will, of course, benefit largely as the gatherings from the nets of "nationalization" are digested. At present a mere beginning has been made at assimilation of the great piles of all kinds of books, some worth preservation and many not, some in good condition and many not, which one sees on the stairway landings of the Historical Museum in Moscow, in the cold store-rooms of the Leningrad Book Fund, in the unused rooms of every large library. They await their time for sorting and listing. When the librarian speaks of these books and of the task before him he usually comforts himself with the reflection that it took a good generation and more before the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris was able to dispose of the last accessions due to the confiscations of the Revolution. In this "nationalized" material will probably be found little the larger libraries had not owned before. Unquestionably there will be much to help the smaller circulation collections. And here the need is greatest, for the Russia under the old régime had several of the world's greatest reference and research collections she had not appreciated the importance of the circulating library in the field of education.

Of the part the library will play in the future education there is little doubt in the minds of the men responsible for Russian education to-day. They are striving to the limit of their resources for the development of the library as a continuation school. The phases of American library activity they wanted to hear most about were our county libraries, rural deliveries of books, travelling libraries, story telling methods, anything about the library as an instrument of social betterment.

In some ways they are ahead of us. For instance, one does not readily recall any American railway system with such an equipment of travelling libraries as can be found centred round Kiev. Books are carried up and down the line for old and young; yes, and they are not content to provide books for lending but they carry them for sale, and never fail to stress the importance of owning and buying books.

In Moscow story telling for adults as well as for children is provided, and interest in one is as high and continued as in the other. Picture bulletins, reading lists, and other forms of poster advertising are made and used with artistic taste and with the skill of well developed salesmanship.

It would be unfair to give the impression that these developments are universal or even widespread. They are not. But the encouraging thing is that they are in use, their possi-

bilities are recognized, and expansion is merely a matter of money.

Librarians are universally poor so far as financial returns and compensations are concerned. Russia offers no exception. Her librarians are inadequately paid in comparison to their fellow intellectual workers in the Soviet republic or outside. Their devotion to their calling is an inspiration to their comrades. Attendance at the library schools is large and the interest and eagerness of the students is a most encouraging indication of what the future offers, granted peace and adequate support.

Just at present the Russian library world is in the throes of a struggle over questions of technique that reminds one of the struggles in this country a generation ago. Our methods are fairly well standardized now, but the time is not so very far back when we stirred blood and temper over relative merits of Dewey or Cutter or Schwartz classification systems. In Russia there is today no question about systems. The decimal system has been decreed. All new libraries must use it and old ones must change as soon as practicable. However, the decree failed to say whether this decimal system was to be that developed by Dr. Melvil Dewey in this country or the international system published in Brussels, and there are now strong advocates of each. Wherever we went one of the first questions asked was "What system of classification do American libraries use?" It was not easy to explain that American libraries used any system they chose; that most circulating libraries used the Dewey system; that the Library of Congress scheme was not compulsory even tho it was devised and used by the national library; that several of the larger libraries had changed to the Library of Congress plan, and that there were still to be found libraries apparently satisfied with plans of their own.

Some Russian libraries arrange their books according to the decimal system, but most classify by order of arrival and of size, meeting the technical requirements of the decree by a classed catalog on the decimal plan. The tendency is to divide very minutely in the card catalog, one extreme instance running to eighteen figures. It would be unfair to draw sweeping conclusions from that instance alone, but there is no question about a tendency to subdivide more minutely than we seem to be doing today.

A year or so ago it was further decreed that books should not only be classified according to the decimal system but cards for these books should have Cutter call numbers attached. As Cutter numbers had been devised for a land

where Anglo-Saxon names were predominant it was necessary to draw up a new combination for Slavonic names. This task was performed by Madame Haffkin-Hamburger in her adaptation of the Cutter numbers to the needs of Russian libraries (Moscow, 1920).

In the older libraries no attempt has been made at classification as we understand it. Usually books in Slavonic alphabets are separated from those in Latin. Sometimes there are groupings such as Russian history, Russian literature, geography, philosophy, and so on; but within these groups the order of arrangement is largely that of addition to the collection. The catalogs are usually arranged in similar fashion, with separation of Slavonic and Latin alphabets, of authors and subject, subjects divided in broad groups. There may have been others, but the library of the university at Kiev is the only catalog that comes to mind with one alphabet for all, irrespective of the language. The primary object of any catalog is to tell what books the library has and if it does that with reasonable accuracy and consistency and speed the user should be satisfied and the visitor should approve.

Russia is today intellectually alert and the library world is in no way behind its fellows. The only book in any language on library statistics appeared in Moscow in 1923 from the pen of V. A. Stein, lecturer at the Library School attached to the Rumiantzov Museum: it bears the imprint of the Goszidat (The State Publishing House), and is provided with a foreword by the indefatigable Mme. Haffkin-Hamburger. From time to time collected papers on library work, as well as library annuals, are issued both in Moscow and in the provinces. Interesting material is to be found in the proceedings of the First All-Russian Congress of the Librarians of the Red Army and Navy." Moreover, the library section of the Commissariat for Education issues a review, *Krasnyi Bibliotekar* (The Red Librarian). Among the regular departments in this journal there is one devoted to library work abroad. The scope of the review is indicated with no need of gloss or comment by a glance at some of the titles appearing in recent numbers, for instance: From the diary of a library instructor, by V. Nevski; Rural and city libraries in the Russian Federation, by B. Medyinski; Bringing village and city together through the library, by M. Smushkova; The propaganda for reading among the working masses, by P. K. Kibrik; Concerning the mechanization of library technique, by A. Kurygin. To the latest issue Mme. Lenin, the widow of the great Russian, makes "a contribution to the study of group reading."

The publications naturally reflect the large amount of attention given by the librarians to work with the untutored reader.

What the Russian librarians need greatly today is information about current movements and developments on our side of the water. Every one of us can help if we will send our reports and any other printed matter we may issue to some if not all of the following libraries:

Rossiskaya Publichnaya Biblioteka (Public Library), Leningrad.

Biblioteka Leningradskovo Universiteta (Library of the University of Leningrad), Leningrad.

Biblioteka Awamemii Nauk (Library of the Academy of Sciences), Leningrad.

Biblioteka Gosudarstvennovo Rumiantzovskovo Muzeya (Library of the Rumiantzov Museum), Moscow.

Biblioteka Istoricheskovo Muzeya (Library of the Historical Museum), Moscow.

Biblioteka Sotsialisticheskoi Academii (Library of the Socialist Academic), Moscow.

Biblioteka Kazanskovo Universiteta (Library of the Kazan University) Kazan.

Bibliothèque Nationale de l'Ukraine, Kiev, Ukraine, Russia.

Bibliothèque Publique d'Odessa, Odessa, Ukraine, Russia.

### The Library Survey

**T**HAT the Committee of Five on Library Service has no monopoly of the privilege of interrogation is shown by the number of questions that are being asked of the Committee. Inasmuch as the Committee will soon send out the most elaborate questionnaire which any library has ever received, it is only fair that the questions which libraries are asking should be answered first.

**What is the Survey?** It is a comprehensive, all-inclusive, nation-wide investigation of the entire field of library method and practice in the United States. It will include, so far as possible, every library in the United States, of whatever size or type, public, school, college, institutional, and special. It is being conducted by the Committee of Five on Library Service, which for five years has been working and planning in a preliminary way to make such an investigation possible. It is being financed by the Carnegie Corporation. Permanent headquarters for the office force are at 1106 Union Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo., in one of the branches of the St. Louis Public Library.

**Why is a Survey needed?** Because the organized library profession will soon be fifty years old. Because in these fifty years there has never been an adequate, sufficiently comprehensive, carefully studied investigation of library practice. Because we have passed the years of early growth and experimentation,

and have reached an age when further development of our service, to be most effective, must be based on careful study of present service and present method.

*What will the Survey accomplish?* It is hoped and expected that the published report of the investigation will enable libraries to build more intelligently on what they have already accomplished. The report will tell what libraries are now doing, and how they are doing it. It will cover, so far as possible, every detail of library practice. It will be a text book for new-comers into the profession, and a reference book for every librarian. It will have as much *constructive* value as can be given it, to enable librarians to use the information as a basis for solving their own problems and extending their own service.

*Who is going to make this Survey?* In the last analysis, the individual librarians throughout the country will make it. The Committee of Five has planned the general process and policy. The Director and his office force will conduct the investigation and work up the findings. But the success of the whole undertaking depends on the co-operation of the entire body of librarians. The information which is essential for the success of the work can be obtained only in so far as every librarian contributes the information for his or her library.

*How will the Survey be made?* A questionnaire will be sent to libraries, probably in September. It will be very elaborate, but somewhat less formidable than it will appear, for no library will have to answer all questions, but only those which apply to his or her institution. This questionnaire has been prepared by the co-operation of several hundred librarians. It must be answered by the co-operation of several thousand. The questionnaire will form the basis of the entire investigation. It will have to be supplemented by later correspondence and personal discussion on many points.

A special part of the general survey, having to do with the classification of library positions, their requirements and compensation, is being conducted for the Association by the Bureau of Public Personnel Administration of Washington, D. C. A separate questionnaire covering this section will be sent to a selected list of libraries representing different sizes and types. It should be remembered by those who receive this questionnaire on personnel, that it is a part of the general survey, separated from it only because it seemed to require handling in a somewhat different way, and because of the opportunity to have it handled by the Bureau of Public Personnel Administration,

which has had much experience and much practical success in getting results from investigations of this kind. The Committee would apologize for calling upon librarians for the large amount of time which will be required for answering both the general questionnaire and the special questionnaire on personnel, if they were not convinced, from the attitude displayed at Saratoga Springs, that the entire profession will cheerfully contribute their time toward the success of the entire investigation.

The Survey is *not* an attempt to rate the efficiency of any individual library. Individual libraries will not be mentioned in the published report except with the consent of the librarian. The published report, however, will be a composite study of library service in general, rather than a study of individual libraries.

Suggestions will be welcomed, from all librarians, at all times, during the process of the investigation. It is planned to have the report published, probably in a series of small volumes, prior to the A. L. A. semi-centennial in 1926.

#### Richard Henry Tedder 1850-1924

RICHARD HENRY TEDDER, long librarian and secretary of the Athenaeum, died at Putney in his seventy-fifth year on August 1, after a painful illness.

Previous to his appointment to the Athenaeum in 1874 he had been librarian to the first Lord Acton whose fine library was left to John Morley and by him given to the University of Cambridge. During his almost half-a-century's connection—two years as assistant and forty-six as librarian—with the Athenaeum collection which now numbers about 72,000 volumes, he was constantly active in the advancement of bibliography and of librarianship as a profession. He was one of the organizers of the first International Conference of Librarians in 1877 of which he was joint secretary; treasurer of the second International Conference in 1897; first secretary of the Library Association of the United Kingdom of which he was later treasurer for nine years and in 1897-8 president; and secretary and treasurer of the Metropolitan Free Libraries Committee in the pioneer years 1878-1880. His contributions to the Encyclopædia Britannica, the Dictionary of National Biography, and the publications of the Library Association are numerous. Of the first three volumes of the Transactions of the Library Association he was editor, and joint editor of the proceedings of the two International Conferences of Librarians.

# A Selected List of Business Magazines

COMPILED BY ETHEL CLELAND,  
Librarian, Business Branch of the Indianapolis Public Library

THE choice of business magazines for the public library of a city of medium size depends to some degree, as in the case of technical periodicals, on the character of the city, its leading industries and its principal occupations. Commerce and business, however, are so universal and a broad understanding of current conditions and processes so essential to their successful promotion that no library can well afford to ignore the periodical literature of the modern business world.

With the exception of the last group, the magazines listed below are essentially business journals that would be useful in any community where banks are conducted, investments made, corporations organized, goods produced and merchandise bought and sold.

To avoid the implication of being too general, it seemed wise to include in the last group a few of the leading special trade papers in the larger and more important fields. Any attempt to list and appraise all or even the best trade papers issued in this country would be an enormous and extremely difficult task. Here, even more strongly, should the consideration of local industries influence the individual library in its choice.

Prices quoted are for the United States alone. It must be remembered that many government periodical publications, many trade papers and some business and financial journals are placed in libraries free of charge, particularly if special business departments are maintained.

The following abbreviations are used to indicate where the magazines are indexed: I. A., *Industrial Arts Index*; P. A. I. S., *Public Affairs Information Service* (in this case "indexed" means a selective examination rather than thorough indexing); R. G., *Reader's Guide*.

## BUSINESS ECONOMICS, CONDITIONS, STATISTICS

*Bradstreet's*. New York: Bradstreet Co. \$5. Weekly. I. A.

*Dun's Review*. New York: R. G. Dun and Co. \$3. Weekly. I. A., P. A. I. S.

Of quite similar character and scope, these two magazines report on business conditions all over the country, quote bond and stock transactions and commodity prices, give statistics on such topics as bank clearings and business failures, survey special markets and summarize much of this information in an annual number early in January of each year.

*Economic World*. New York: The Chronicle Co., Ltd. \$5. Weekly. I. A., P. A. I. S.

As a journal of applied economics, it does not claim to cover such subjects as finance, commerce, industry, insurance, transportation, agriculture, or

sociology but it does present and attempt to interpret facts in all these fields. Its special Insurance Department is notable.

*Forbes*. New York: B. C. Forbes Publishing Co. \$5. Bi-weekly. I. A.

Combines surveys of general business conditions, discussions of special economic problems and financial advice with a large amount of popular "inspirational" and "success" material.

*Industrial Digest*. New York: Periodical Digest Co. \$5. Monthly. P. A. I. S.

Originally, as implied by the name, a digest of timely articles appearing in the leading industrial magazines, it is now entirely given up to surveys of markets and consideration of economic and business problems.

*Journal of the American Statistical Association*. New York: American Statistical Association. \$5. Quarterly.

While concerned with the whole field of statistics, their making and their interpretation, it contains much pertaining directly and indirectly to the statistics of business.

*Monthly Labor Review*. Washington: Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor. \$1.50. Monthly. I. A., P. A. I. S., R. G.

With government statistics at command, it covers, largely statistically, the entire field of labor in the United States—prices, cost of living, wages, hours of labor, employment, unemployment, labor decisions etc. The section on Prices and Cost of Living is issued separately each month also.

*Review of Economic Statistics*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Committee on Economic Research. Quarterly. I. A., P. A. I. S.

Issued as a part of the Harvard Economic Service, the total cost of which is \$100 a year. Interprets economically the statistics of industry and business.

*Survey of Current Business*. Washington: U. S. Department of Commerce. \$1. Monthly. I. A.

Compiled jointly by the Bureau of the Census, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and the Bureau of Standards, it is designed "to represent each month a picture of the business situation by setting forth the principal facts regarding the various lines of trade and industry." Practically all statistical and the statistics are summarized quarterly.

## BANKING, FINANCE, INVESTMENT

*American Bankers Association Journal*. New York: American Bankers Association. \$2. Monthly. I. A., P. A. I. S.

Appears in two sections. In one are discussions of banking and currency problems and of various types of banking institutions. The other is the Protective Department and is particularly for bank officials as an aid in preventing bank crimes. As the official organ of the Association, one number each year is devoted to the *Proceedings* of the annual convention.

*Annalist*. New York Times Co. \$5. Weekly. I. A., P. A. I. S.

Its great value lies in its listing of stock and bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, the New York Curb, and on open markets and markets

outside of New York, its list of dividends declared and its graphic presentations of security, money and commodity markets and of exchange rates. To libraries, the *Annalist* "Business Bookshelf" offers notable reviews of financial books as they are published. Its general articles deal largely with economic and financial conditions.

*Bankers Magazine.* New York: Bankers Pub. Co. \$5. Monthly. I. A., P. A. I. S.

A comprehensive banking magazine that will interest every officer of the bank. Special departments are on: Banking and Commercial Law; Banking Publicity; Bank Credits. A monthly book section, Book Talks, reviews current banking literature. An educational feature of the past few months has been a Reading Course on Banking which has appeared serially.

*Barron's.* New York: Hugh Bancroft, pub. \$10. Weekly.

Similar to the *Annalist*, with less quotation of stock market transactions and more discussion of specific investments.

*Commercial and Financial Chronicle.* New York: W. D. Dana Co. \$10. Weekly. I. A., P. A. I. S.

Covers thoroly financial and banking news, bond and stock transactions and public affairs affecting finance. Special sections appearing at regular intervals are: Railway and Quotation Section; Railway Earning Section; Railway and Industrial Section; Bankers' Convention Section; Electric Railway Section; State and City Section.

*Federal Reserve Bulletin.* Washington: Federal Reserve Board. \$2. Monthly. I. A., P. A. I. S.

Contains "national review of business conditions, detailed analysis of business conditions, research studies, reviews of foreign banking and complete statistics showing the condition of Federal Reserve Banks and member banks."

*Financial World.* New York: Guenther Pub. Co. \$10. Weekly. P. A. I. S.

*Magazine of Wall Street.* New York: Ticker Pub. Co. \$7.50. Bi-weekly. P. A. I. S.

These two periodicals of quite similar character aim to aid the investor by the presentation of financial conditions and facts, by market surveys and analyses and by discussions of groups of securities or individual stock offerings. Each devotes a special number each year to the public utility field.

#### BUSINESS IN GENERAL

*American Industries.* New York: National Manufacturers Co. \$1. Monthly. I. A., P. A. I. S.

Views the industries and the industrial problems of the country from the standpoint of the National Manufacturers Association whose official organ it is. *Harvard Business Review.* Chicago: A. W. Shaw Co., for the Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard University. \$5. Quarterly. I. A., P. A. I. S.

Academic and yet practical studies of all sorts of phases of modern business from banking to details of retail trade make up this magazine which has for its editors the Faculty of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. Regularly conducted departments are: Summaries of business research; Case studies in business; Review of business literature.

*Manchester Guardian Commercial.* Manchester, England; Manchester Guardian Ltd. \$5 in the United States. Weekly. P. A. I. S.

A thoroly English and Englishly thoro "world review of industry, trade and finance."

*Manufacturers Record.* Baltimore. \$6.50. Weekly. P. A. I. S.

"Devoted to the upbuilding of the Nation thru the development of the South and the Southwest as the Nation's greatest material asset."

*Nation's Business.* Washington: Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. \$3. Monthly. I. A., P. A. I. S.

As the official mouthpiece of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States this periodical reflects business conditions and thought all over the country and keeps its readers actively in touch with the big problems of business and with all government activities that affect or might affect business. *University Journal of Business.* Chicago: University of Chicago. \$3. Quarterly. I. A., P. A. I. S.

Similar in general character to the *Harvard Business Review* (above), this magazine is published by the students of the School of Commerce and Administration of the University of Chicago with the co-operation of similar schools of five nearby universities. A department for book reviews is regularly conducted.

#### INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT

*Bulletin of the Taylor Society.* New York: Taylor Society. \$3. Bi-monthly. I. A., P. A. I. S.

As the organ of an international society "to promote the science and the art of administration and management," the theories and most advanced ideas of scientific management as well as expositions of efficiency methods in actual practice are found in its pages. Book reviews are a feature of each issue.

*Factory.* Chicago: A. W. Shaw Co. \$3. Monthly. I. A., P. A. I. S.

Largely made up of actual and specific experiences in solving some of the large and many of the smaller problems encountered in the management end of production.

*Industrial Management.* New York: Engineering Magazine Co. \$3. Monthly. I. A., P. A. I. S. R. G.

This "pioneer journal of management science" reflects the larger aspects of efficient factory management. The literature of the subject is followed in its regular column of Book Reviews.

*Industry Illustrated.* New York: Engineering Magazine Co. \$1. Monthly.

More illustrations than text—"the pictorial presentation of practical management."

*Management and Administration.* New York: Ronald Press. \$5. Monthly. I. A., P. A. I. S.

Formed in July, 1923, from a consolidation of *Administration* and *Management Engineering*, this magazine covers organization, administration and efficiency methods in manufacturing industries. Special departments conducted each month are: Barometer of industry and trade; News of equipment; Current information index. The last indexes current magazines, new books and society proceedings.

#### OFFICE ORGANIZATION AND METHODS

*Credit Monthly.* New York: National Association of Credit Men. \$3. Monthly. I. A., P. A. I. S.

As the official organ of the National Association of Credit Men, this magazine's scope is large enough to include both theory of credit and actual practice and methods in granting credit and collecting accounts.

*Journal of Accountancy.* New York. \$4. Monthly. I. A., P. A. I. S.

The official organ of the American Institute of Accountants and the outstanding American accounting periodical. Income tax accounting is followed in a special Income Tax Department and C. P. A. problems appear in a Student's Department. There

are monthly book reviews and indexes to current literature. The Accountants' Index issued by the Institute in 1920 and its Supplement issued in 1923 index the back file of this magazine.

*Purchasing Agent.* New York. \$2. Monthly.

Follows not only methods and problems of centralized buying but surveys various fields with which the purchasing agent should be familiar.

*Special Libraries.* Boston: Special Libraries Association. \$4. Monthly except July and August. I. A. P. A. I. S.

The official organ of the Special Libraries Association has its interest for business from the fact that in its pages appear many articles on business library methods and on business research. *System.* Chicago: A. W. Shaw Co. \$4. Monthly. R. G. I. A.

Contains some general discussion on business organization but more reports of actual experiences and experiments in office organization and efficiency. Conducts a New Book Department each month.

#### ADVERTISING AND SELLING

*Advertising and Selling Fortnightly.* New York: M. C. Robbins, Pub. \$2. Fortnightly.

A consolidation of *Advertising and Selling* with *Advertising Fortnightly* since May 7, 1924, carrying on the avowed purpose of the last named magazine, "to develop a publication for advertising and selling executives."

*Associated Advertising.* New York: Associated Advertising Clubs of the World. \$1.50. Monthly.

As the official organ of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, its pages contain largely news items from advertising organizations and propaganda for better advertising and marketing methods.

*Class.* Chicago: G. D. Crain, Jr. \$1. Monthly. P. A. I. S.

Analyzes markets and mediums for national advertising.

*Poster.* Chicago: Poster Advertising Association, Inc. \$3. Monthly.

A journal for artist, advertising man and advertiser. Contains analytical and constructive discussions of poster advertising. Valuable illustrations.

*Printers' Ink.* New York: Printers' Ink Pub. Co. \$3. Weekly. I. A.

Founded in 1888, *Printers' Ink* continues to be the most reliable periodical for the advertising and sales managers for whom it furnishes large views of advertising and selling problems and specific information, analyses and actual experiences. A Special Information Service in connection with the magazine sends out to subscribers from time to time lists of articles on one topic which have appeared in its pages.

*Printers' Ink Monthly.* New York: Romer Pub. Co. \$2. Monthly. I. A. P. A. I. S.

A larger size, illustrations and a similar but more popular type of article make this an excellent monthly supplement to *Printers' Ink*.

*Signts of the Times.* Cincinnati. \$3. Monthly.

Covers thoroly the whole field of display advertising in the following departments regularly conducted: Outdoor advertising; Electrical advertising; Show cards; Store front advertising.

*Sales Management.* Chicago: Dartnell Corporation. \$3. Monthly. I. A.

Primarily "for those who market thru national sales organizations," yet full of new ideas and good suggestions for anyone who has something to sell.

*Western Advertising.* San Francisco: Ramsay Oppenheim. \$2; \$3 east of the Mississippi River. Monthly.

While laying claim only to the portrayal of advertising in the west, its pages furnish a very lively view of the science and art of advertising as a whole.

#### FOREIGN TRADE

*American Exporter.* New York: Johnson Export Pub. Co. \$4. Monthly. I. A. P. A. I. S.

Foreign markets for American goods are surveyed each month in the following sections: Dry goods, jewelry and novelties; Hardware and building materials; Agriculture and dairying; Electrical and radio; Automotive; Industrial. Editions in Spanish, French and Portuguese are also issued.

*Bulletin of the Pan American Union.* Washington: Pan American Union. \$2. Monthly. R. G.

A magazine to promote good will and mutual understanding between the United States and the countries of Latin America. Spanish and Portuguese editions also.

*Commerce Reports.* Washington, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce. \$3. Weekly. P. A. I. S.

Foreign trade conditions and opportunities are presented in specific reports from American consular officers and representatives of the Department of Commerce in foreign countries. A series of Trade Information Bulletins are issued from time to time as Supplements to the *Commerce Reports*.

*Commercial America.* Philadelphia: Philadelphia Commercial Museum. \$3. Monthly. P. A. I. S.

Issued by an institution whose aim is to foster closer commercial relations between the United States and other countries, this publication is for the foreign buyer of American products. French and Spanish editions also.

*Export.* New York: Mundus Pub. Co. \$3. Monthly. P. A. I. S.

The international organ of the National Association of Manufacturers. Recently combined with *America*, at which time its scope was defined as "a review of the progress that is being made in the United States, and to some extent throughout the world in the more important phases of human activity." Spanish and French editions also. Has a wide free distribution.

*Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States.* Washington: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce. \$1. Monthly.

Entirely statistical, covering: General imports; Domestic exports; Foreign exports; Tonnage table. Appears in two parts.

*Weekly Export Bulletin.* Philadelphia: Philadelphia Commercial Museum. \$5. Weekly.

A companion to *Commercial America* (above). Designed to convey to American manufacturers "accurate information pertaining to the trend of export markets and the wants of the foreign buyer."

**SOME LEADING SPECIAL TRADE PAPERS**

*American Contractor.* Chicago: F. W. Dodge Corp. \$3; Construction News edition, \$10. Weekly.

Devoted to the business interests of the contractor. Issued in two sections which are identical except a section on Building and Construction News. Departments contained in each edition are: Material prices; Equipment and Materials. A source for all kinds of statistics on building trades.

*American Lumberman.* Chicago. \$4. Weekly. P. A. I. S.

A journal that for over fifty years has reported on lumber resources, lumber markets and everything pertaining to the lumber industry.

*Automotive Industries.* New York: Class Journal Co. \$3. Weekly. I. A.

This magazine includes some technical material but also a great deal of valuable matter for the sales manager who has charge of the marketing of automobiles.

*Coal Age*. New York: McGraw-Hill Co. \$3. Weekly. I. A., P. A. I. S.

Like the preceding magazine, this serves both the production and the marketing phases of the business of which it treats.

*Dry Goods Economist*. New York: Textile Pub. Co. \$6. Weekly.

A pioneer journal in women's clothing and dress accessories. While most of the articles are written for the departments of the large establishment, they serve as well the small specialty shops.

*Editor and Publisher*. New York. \$4. Weekly. P. A. I. S.

This "oldest publishers and advertisers journal in America" keeps in touch with the world of newspaper journalism and of newspaper advertising.

*Electrical Merchandising*. McGraw. \$2. Monthly. *Electrical World*. McGraw. \$5. Weekly. I. A.

These two journals together will keep their readers informed as to recent developments in the field of electricity and new ideas in the distribution and merchandising of electrical appliances.

*India Rubber Review*. Akron, Ohio. \$3. Monthly. P. A. I. S.

*India Rubber World*. New York: Indian Rubber Publishing Co. \$3. Monthly. I. A.

Both furnish monthly statistical surveys of the rubber market and information as to rubber products. The *World* is the older. The *Review* has recently added a section entitled Tire Review.

*Inland Printer*. Chicago: Inland Printer Co. \$4. Monthly. I. A.

A pioneer business and technical journal in the printing and allied industries. Besides several more purely technical departments, it conducts regular sections on: Direct advertising; Specimen review; Newspaper work; Book review.

*Motion Picture News*. New York. \$3. Weekly.

Not for the "fan" but for the industry "great in its investment and greater in its future."

*Motor*. New York: International Magazine Co. \$3. Monthly.

An automotive business paper primarily for the dealer and the salesman.

*National Real Estate Journal*. Chicago: Porter-Bedell-Langtry Corp. \$5. Bi-weekly. P. A. I. S.

The official organ of the National Association of Real Estate Boards. Discusses all phases of real estate, lists legal decisions and reviews books.

*Oil and Gas Journal*. Tulsa, Okla.: Petroleum Pub. Co. \$6. Weekly.

Covers the production, refining and marketing of oil and follows field operations all over the country.

*Printing Art*. Cambridge, Mass.: University Press. \$4. Monthly. I. A.

"For the business men who buy printing and for the printer who sells it," this beautiful magazine is very similar in general character to *Inland Printer* with perhaps more attention to advertising. Special departments maintained are: Selling by the printed word; House publications; Books and other publications.

*Publishers' Weekly*. New York: R. R. Bowker Co. \$5. Weekly.

The long established book trade journal of this country.

*Rough Notes*. Indianapolis. \$2. Monthly.

One of several good magazines for the insurance agent.

*Spice Mill*. New York. \$3. Monthly. P. A. I. S. *Tea and Coffee Trade Journal*. New York. \$3. Monthly. P. A. I. S.

Either one of these two covers adequately and with interest the fine-grocery business.

*Textile World*. New York: Bragdon, Lord and Nagle Co. \$4; \$5 west of Mississippi River. Weekly. I. A.

Largely a technical journal for the textile industry, also an exhaustive and reliable source of information and statistics on textile markets.

*Tobacco*. New York: Tobacco Trade Journal Co. \$3. Weekly.

Reviews tobacco sources in this and other countries and follows trade movement both wholesale and retail.

## Catholic Educational Association Library Section

THE Library Section of the Catholic Educational Association held two sessions during the Association's meeting in Milwaukee, June 23-26. At the first session Matthew S. Dudgeon of Milwaukee read an address, prepared conjointly with S. J. Carter, Reference librarian, on "The School Library as an Educational Agency: the consensus of opinion of educators and librarians as to what are the recognized standards in the establishment and operation of an effective school library," laying particular stress on the standards worked out in C. C. Certain's Report and in Mr. Wyer's "College and University Library." Round table discussions were introduced by Sister Mary Clare, on "How Reading Clubs May Stimulate the Use of the School Library," by B. A. Confrey, University of Notre Dame, on the "Advantages to the Teacher by Library Cooperation," and by Rev. William Stinson, librarian, Boston College, on "Library Publicity and Advertising."

At the second session Rev. Colman Farrell, librarian, St. Benedict's College, Atchison, Kansas, introduced the subject of a "Union Catalogue of Historical Literature in Catholic Libraries." Rev. P. J. Foik, C.S.C., Ph. D., librarian, University of Notre Dame, and Chairman of the Section, read a Report of the Committee on a Catholic Guide to Periodical Literature, pointing out that a fair number of libraries had evidenced great interest in the project and pledged their support, and that negotiations with the H. W. Wilson Co. had been undertaken to ascertain the possibility of launching the enterprise. It was agreed that necessary steps be taken to hasten the realization of the Guide.

Dr. Foik was continued in the office of Chairman of the Section, Rev. William Stinson was made vice-chairman, and Rev. H. H. Regnet, S.J., librarian, St. Louis University, secretary.

HENRY H. REGNET, Secretary.

# A Victory for Reclassification

BY MILES O. PRICE

Chairman, Government Librarians' Committee on Reclassification

"LIBRARIANSHIP is a profession, and librarians are professionals." This oft-repeated slogan is now true in the U. S. Government service, not only for the higher grade executives, but for the rank and file as well. How the Government reversed itself in this matter is a long story which may be briefly summarized.

Readers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL are familiar with the series of articles by Dr. George F. Bowerman, Librarian of the Washington (D. C.) Public Library, on the subject of salary reclassification in the Government service, and know that a compromise act was passed by the 67th Congress in its closing days. This "Classification Act of 1923" created a Personnel Classification Board, of three members, one each representing the Bureau of Efficiency, Bureau of the Budget, and Civil Service Commission respectively, and set up five "services," namely, Profession and Scientific; Sub-Professional; Clerical, Administrative and Fiscal; Custodial; and Clerical-Mechanical. It established various grades and salary ranges in each service, but its definitions of the services were so ambiguous that librarians, with very few exceptions, were allocated to grades in the Clerical service, and this under circumstances which made it quite plain that many were being given grades under the new law corresponding with those which the Act was designed to correct. In other words, they were being classified as clerks, and by salaries received instead of work done.

Librarians, justly indignant at this treatment, took immediate steps to protest to the Board, as provided by law, a meeting of government librarians appointing a committee to look after its interests, with Miss Claribel R. Barnett, of the Department of Agriculture Library, as chairman. This committee, which coalesced with a similar committee of the District of Columbia Library Association, also under the chairmanship of Miss Barnett, was thoroly representative of all phases of library work, its personnel being as follows: Claribel R. Barnett, Chairman; H. H. B. Meyer, Frederick W. Ashley, and Charles H. Hastings, Library of Congress; George F. Bowerman and Clara W. Herbert, Washington Public Library; Mary G. Lacy, Bureau of Agricultural Economics; Alice C. Atwood, Bureau of Plant Industry; Helen C. Silliman, Public Documents Office; Anne G.

Cross, Department of Commerce; Ola M. Wyeth, Veterans' Bureau; and Miles O. Price, Patent Office. Shortly after it set to work Miss Barnett, who had done so much of the preliminary work, was forced by a book-buying trip to Europe to relinquish the chairmanship, the writer acting for her in this capacity since.

After six months of intensive study this committee presented its report to the Personnel Classification Board. This report, which was later approved by the Council of the A. I. A., was, in response to numerous demands, printed in a pamphlet of 94 pages and may be purchased from the D. C. L. A. for one dollar. It consists of a comprehensive brief in which the claims of librarians to professional status are set forth in detail; the professional nature of each major kind of library work, cataloging, reference, etc., is defended; the most complete job analysis, we think, of all kinds of library duties ever attempted, is made for five grades of the Sub-professional and the seven grades of the Professional services; a scheme for grading libraries not only by size but by service rendered is included, besides various exhibits.

All this took place before January 1, 1921, and the law was to go into effect July 1, 1921. Early in January we learned that the Board had appointed a so-called "General Services Committee" of three "eminent scientists," to consider the claims of those groups who considered themselves professional. After a long interview, Mr. Bailey, chairman of the Board, consented to allow librarians special representation on the committee, with full voting power, this being a signal victory for us, and a privilege not accorded, we believe, to any other group. I was selected as that member, was afforded every courtesy by the Board, and had every opportunity to present our case. The man assigned by the Board to study the library situation with me was Ralph Bowman, a thoroly competent, intelligent investigator, formerly with the New York Bureau of Municipal Research, Gary and Wheeling school surveys, etc., and altho he was particularly "hard-boiled" on the subject of librarianship and librarians, he was at least open-minded, and if convinced, was just as ready to fight for his convictions with us as he had been against us.

Mr. Bowman and I spent nearly five months studying the local library situation, during which time we gave individual attention to

practically every library job in the Washington service. The salary being received was usually ignored, my recommendations being only on the basis of duties performed. These recommendations, some of which Mr. Bowman had accepted, and some not, were then carried to the General Services Committee, which was a little more liberal than he, and then to Mr. Bailey, who was the final judge. Detailed job descriptions, based for the most part on the printed report of my committee, were of immense help in making clear to Mr. Bailey our gradations and reasons for making them, as for instance, why there should be ten grades of catalogers. The grading was a most unpleasant, thankless job, but the results, imperfect as they are, justified it.

The Board completely reversed itself on the professional status of librarianship; it had to be convinced that librarianship was a profession, that librarians needed training of professional grade, and that those in the service had it; and that library school standards compare very favorably with those of law, medical and engineering schools. It was so convinced, and as a result, library workers, from the lowest page boy at \$900 to the Librarian of Congress at \$7,500, are now in the Sub-professional or Professional services, exclusive of course of stenographers, bookkeepers and similar clerical assistants. Professional standards are written into the job specifications governing the selection of future government librarians.

Receiving professional recognition without the appropriate salaries would have been a barren victory, but salaries in some degree adequate to the work performed were secured. An example is the catalog division of the Library of Congress, where the average increase was nearly 36 per cent, as shown in the following table:

POSITION	FORMER SALARY	PRESENT SALARY	GRADE *RANGE
Chief .....	\$3000	\$5200-6000	Prof. 5
Chief classifier ....	2240	3800-5000	" 4
Principal assts. (2)	2040	3000-3600	" 3
Revisers (15) ....	1640-2040	2400-3000	" 2
Catalogers (13) ....	1200-1640	1860-2400	" 1
Catalogers (2) ....	1200-1440	1680-2040	Sub-prof. 5
Catalogers (6) ....	1200-1240	1500-1860	" 4
Catalogers (12) ....	1080-1200	1320-1680	" 3
Assistants (6) ....	660-1200	1140-1500	" 2

\*Starts at minimum, unless present salary higher than that.

The percentage of increase in the Washington Public Library was slightly greater than the above, but salaries were so low there that much remains to be done yet. In the Department of Agriculture Library, one of the largest and best of the departmental collections, the grades run as follows: Librarian, Professional

4; assistant, Professional 3; chief, catalog and order section, Professional 3; assistant chief, Professional 2; catalogers (5), Professional 1; chiefs, periodical and reference sections, Professional 2, and so on. In the smaller research libraries the salaries are lower, as in the Tariff Commission library of 9,000 volumes, where the librarian is in Professional 2; assistant librarian in Professional 1; assistant, Sub-professional 5. There are of course libraries paying smaller salaries, but for the most part these are in charge of librarians lacking professional equipment, or are the result of inconsistencies not yet corrected. Seventy-five per cent of the librarians in the Professional service, that is, from \$1860 upward, received increases of from one to four grades above the original increases granted by the Personnel Classification Board, increases which, for the most part, would not have been granted but for the work of the Government Librarians' Committee on Reclassification.

Librarians are of course by no means satisfied yet; revolutions like that do not happen all at once. There are undoubtedly many injustices, inconsistencies and inequalities to be eliminated, and we intend to keep on in our efforts to place every librarian in the grade where he belongs. In the meantime, however, we do feel that as the result of a tremendous fight a real forward step has been taken, in obtaining professional recognition for all and average salary increases for a majority of librarians. This we feel to be an important victory, and we wish to emphasize that it is a victory not only for government librarians, but for the profession as a whole; ours has not been a local fight, but has been a struggle for professional recognition for all librarians, and that such recognition has been won for us in Washington can not help but have a beneficial effect upon the library service in public, university and similar libraries elsewhere.

The Kansas City (Mo.) Public Library, on receipt of 2c. postage, will mail to anyone interested a copy of a leaflet, "A week in the life of Theodore Roosevelt; when Americanism overcame pacifism," by the late Charles B. Marsh, of the Kansas City Star. Courtesy of Mrs. Marsh.

Mr. T. P. P. Christadas, whose address is Meanamangalam, Thazhakudy, Nagercoil Post, South Travancore, South India, writes that he is attempting to organize a library and reading room; that he and his associates are too poor to realize their object and that they hope for some kind of aid from America.

# The Library and the Community

THE author of this book\* has long been known among librarians as one of the most active and able of the younger men in promoting public library work as it is now to be understood, especially in this country. He tells us that the book has developed from a series of lectures given annually since 1919 at the New York State Library School. Because of this and of requests that the presentation be suitable for textbook use, the subject-matter appears in paragraph form with side-heads, which detracts somewhat from its readability, altho undoubtedly, making it more available for school use. The value of the book is greatly enhanced by the large number of pictures and reproductions of publicity methods and material which occur on almost every page and are accompanied with explanations in full detail.

The book is a veritable mine of information with regard to the important subject of contact between the library and the readers, actual and potential, in its environment,—a subject whose emphasis clearly differentiates the library of today from that of a half century ago.

The librarian now recognizes two fundamental units—the reader as well as the book—and makes it his business to bring these two into contact over as large a field as possible, both in topography and in the sphere of intellect, so that Mr. Wheeler's subject is very nearly the same as "Library Work" or "Library Economy." Obviously, however, he stresses the community side of the contact and, especially, methods for informing the community with regard to what the library offers and with regard to the duties that it must fulfill towards the library, if library service is to be complete and adequate.

This is intimated by Mr. Wheeler's sub-title, "Increased Book Service Through Library Publicity, based on Community Studies," and by the titles of the three parts into which he divides his treatment, namely, "The Community Background," "Public Opinion and the Library," and "The Technique of Publicity." The book may thus be regarded as a practical treatise on library publicity. Mr. Wheeler has been indefatigable in gathering information from all sources, and every page is a mine of riches for the librarian who has come to realize the importance of this branch of his work. The titles of some of the chapters, such as "The Topography of Library Work," "Racial Groups,"

"Social Influence," "The Policy of Publicity for Support," "Posters, Placards and Billboards," "Pageants Occasions and Memorials," "Campaigns" and "Types of Campaign Publicity," exhibit somewhat the ramifications into which he follows his subject.

Perhaps Mr. Wheeler's most valuable contribution is the attitude which he maintains throughout that the worth of the library's services is dependent on public opinion, that it should respond to that opinion in every legitimate way and that it should lose no opportunity for informing the public about all that it has done, is doing and is ready to do. A large part of every kind of publicity work must be occupied with combating certain erroneous notions that have been current so long that it is difficult to eradicate them. Some of these, as Mr. Wheeler amusingly notes, are "that working in the library is a sinecure, as the staff have an opportunity to read freely during a large part of their time; that a library (supported in fact almost entirely by taxation) is receiving all of its funds from endowments; that the library is full of radical, reactionary, or irreligious books; that its fiction is selected too carefully or not carefully enough; that one must pay for library service; that library books are full of disease; that only the 'rabble' or only the wealthy use library books, etc." He adds what is perfectly true, that persons who use the library almost daily are often entirely uninformed as to the work it does, except that which they see at the loan desk. These facts, reinforced by countless others, are a sufficient indication of the need of what we may call "liaison work with the community," and this is what Mr. Wheeler advocates.

It would be strange if in so varied and rich a treatment the author did not occasionally express opinions to which all librarians could not unreservedly subscribe. For instance, in his chapter on the topography of library work, he emphasizes what he believes to be the necessity of locating a library near a main current of traffic, and he gives several instances where removal to such a location has resulted in increased service, and *vice versa*. But the truth of this statement is dependent on certain conditions upon which Mr. Wheeler does not touch. If, for instance, the stream of traffic is to contribute to the volume of library users, it must be composed in the main of persons who are free to enter the building and avail themselves of what it offers. That must have been the case in the instances he cites. But all sorts of

\*Wheeler, Joseph L. *The Library and the Community*. Chicago: American Library Association.

things may interfere with this availability. The traffic may be predominately in vehicles or, if on foot, there may be a compelling necessity to proceed without interruption. For instance, a branch library in New York was discontinued and the building sold, altho it was passed twice a day by throngs of operatives going to and from their work. The impulse in both directions was to move on—in the morning, lest they should be late at the factory, and in the evening, in order to get home in time for dinner. These impulses interfered with library use. Again, a branch library was once opened on Sixth Avenue in New York at the height of that street's popularity as a retail emporium. Great tides of pedestrians, numbered by tens of thousands, swept past continually all day, and yet the use was mediocre. On the contrary, libraries in crowded residence districts, where there is much traffic but without any compelling impulse to pass without stopping, are almost always those with large circulations.

In his seventh chapter, on "Local Government as Affecting the Library," the author has not given sufficient consideration to those cities where the municipal government has no power to alter the library's income, dependent as it is on state law and a direct vote of the people. This is the case in St. Louis and in all other cities of Missouri that have taken advantage of the present state library law. Obviously no action taken by the city council could affect library income in such instances. The only way in which the municipal government could intervene would be by using the appointive power of the mayor to alter the complexion of the board of directors. The same limitation should be noted in efforts to increase library incomes by special campaigns. Where the library is already getting the maximum allowed by state law, it would be obviously beside the point to attempt to influence local public opinion before securing an amendment to that law, raising the limit of taxation.

At the end of his chapter on Campaigns, Mr. Wheeler seems to fall into an error which he shares with large numbers of persons interested in libraries and which has done a cruel injustice to many institutions in various parts of the country. He says "If every city which has a Carnegie library building had been obliged to put the matter of adequate support before the voters . . . very few Carnegie libraries would have failed to keep their promise to the Carnegie Corporation." The mistake that has been referred to is contained in the last clause of the above sentence. In cases where the library income from public funds agreed to in the Carnegie contract has not been forthcoming,

it is the municipality that is the delinquent and not the library, which is an innocent victim. The promise made to the Carnegie Corporation is a promise to support the library adequately, and when that promise is broken, depriving the library of its support, it would seem to be adding insult to injury to blame the sufferer for what has happened.

It may be, of course, that in some cases the library authorities have not exerted themselves sufficiently to keep their duties before the minds of the local authorities. But even in this case, the legal delinquent is the municipality and not the library.

To find in Mr. Wheeler's book a few matters like these, to which some may properly take exception, is like hunting for a few small needles in a very large hay-stack of valuable facts, opinions and instances. Taking the book as a whole, it is safe to say that no more useful library tool has ever been added to the fast-accumulating store of the librarian's professional literature. The Publication Committee of the American Library Association is to be commended for issuing it.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, *Librarian,  
St. Louis Public Library.*

### Polish Literature in English

POLISH literature is particularly rich and abundant, expressing every phase of the national character, but the translations into English are comparatively few and many authors of the first rank are without representation, writes Eleanor E. Ledbetter in *Poland* for April. Her essay is "in no sense a survey of Polish literature," says Mrs. Ledbetter, "but only of that portion of it which by accident of fate, or personal preference of translator, has been rendered into English."

Sir John Bowring made the first introduction of Polish literature in 1827, expressing himself as desiring "to fill the chasm in foreign literature which an almost total ignorance of Polish authors has left." Kochanowski, Szymonowicz, Zimorowicz, Sarbiewski, Gawinski, Krasicki, Wegierski, Niemcewicz, Brodzinski, and Lach Szirma were the ten poets represented in his collection. A sketch of each author preceded the selection from his works. Niemcewicz, who wrote the life of his friend George Washington in Polish, is the only one of the ten now well known. The themes of the poems are those still typical of Polish poetry,—rhapsodies upon the beauties of nature, patriotic songs in minor key, and romantic ballads frequently colored with the supernatural. Paul Selver is the modern Sir John Bowring. Such popular au-

thors as Asnyk and Przewa-Tetmajer appear in English only in his "Anthology of Modern Slavonic Literature."

Mickiewicz has had more English representations than any other of the Polish poets. "Pan Tadeusz" was translated by Maude Biggs and published in London in 1885, and again by Professor Noyes of the University of California in 1917—a translation and nothing more. The spirit of poetry is more successfully conveyed in "Gems of Polish Poetry; Selections from Mickiewicz," translated by F. H. Fortey and published under the auspices of the Polish government in 1923. Translations of great beauty are interspersed thru Monica M. Gardner's "Life of Adam Mickiewicz." Mrs. Gardner's "The Life of Sigmund Krasinski" also contains illustrative selections.

No other Polish poets than those mentioned above are available in English translation. The proportion is better in prose chiefly because of the great popularity of the novels of Henryk Sienkiewicz, translated by the indefatigable linguist Jeremiah Curtin and published by Little, Brown and Company. Despite the enormous popularity of "Quo Vadis" the romances of Polish history are of greater interest to the student because in them is shown a panorama of history, customs and character. The great trilogy, "With Fire and Sword," "The Deluge" and "Pan Michael" covers the period of 1647-1674. "The Knights of the Cross" presents a canvas even more crowded.

Only three novels from the voluminous works of Joseph Ignace Kraszewski, the second great writer of Polish historical fiction, have been translated into English. These are "Countess Cosel," a tale of the mistress of Augustus the Strong, "Count Brühl," at first page in the court of Augustus II and later dictator of Poland and Saxony, and "The Jew," centering around the events of the Polish insurrection of 1863, which the author portrays from first hand knowledge. He was not actually implicated in the insurrection, but was suspected and so harassed by the Russian authorities that he was obliged to leave the country never to return.

Ranking with these two writers is Alexander Glowacki, who used the pseudonym Boleslaw Prus. The only one of his novels which has been translated is "Faraon," published here under the title of "The Pharaoh and the Priest." a heavy volume of seven hundred pages of more interest as a treatise on ancient Egypt than as a novel. Another heavy historical study masquerading as a novel is Waclaw Gasiorowski's "Pani Walewska," translated under the title "Napoleon's Love Story." "The Black Pilgrim" by Michael Czajkowski is a wild story

of struggle for faith and freedom in the Balkan peninsula. The only women novelists of Poland translated into English are Eliza Orzeszkowa and Marya Rodziewiczowna, represented respectively by "Argonauts," the story of a man who loses the better elements of life in building up a fortune, and by "Anima Vilis," a sad tale of the life of exiles in Siberia.

The modern writer in Poland shows a strong impulse towards themes of sexual and abnormal psychology. Stanislas Przybyszewski's "Homo Sapiens" and Mme. Rygier-Nalkowska's "Kobiety" (Women) are examples. Reymont's "Comedienne" is a realistic picture of life among poor actors in Warsaw, and of impotence against the force of circumstance. "The Morals of Mrs. Dulská" by Gabriella Zapolska is a terrific satire, depicting the terrible wrongs done by a conventional woman who in the name of morality destroys the last gleam of good in every person she touches.

The present popularity of Ferdinand Ossendowski shows a swing in the opposite direction. His "Beasts, Men and Gods" and "Man and Mystery in Asia" are true narratives of extraordinary adventure.

Polish literature has depicted only a limited group, the Intelligentsia and with few exceptions only the well-to-do, comments Mrs. Ledbetter, and when Reymont's "Peasants" is published it will help to round out the picture. It is possible that the peasant of today may be developed intellectually to a degree comparable with the development of the noble in the period of the Trilogy. Assuming that this may be true, it will be found that the most potent force in the life of the Pole is an almost fanatical patriotism.

## Motion Pictures Based on Literature

SELECTED BY THE NATIONAL BOARD OF REVIEW

ALEXANDER HAMILTON. Pathé. 3 reels. Hamilton's financing of the newly created American government; from Henry Jones Ford's "Washington and his Colleagues" in the Yale University Press Chronicles of America series.

ARAB, THE. Metro-Goldwyn. 8 reels. Stars: Ramon Novarro, Alice Terry. Son of Arab chieftain defends American girl against Moslems; from the play of Edgar Selwyn.

BABBITT. Warner Brothers. 8 reels. Star: Willard Louis. Real estate man tires of every-day life with his family and almost leaves them in his search for romance; from the novel by Sinclair Lewis (Harcourt).

BEING RESPECTABLE. Warner Brothers. 6 reels. Star: Marie Prevost. Drama of marriage into which the husband has been tricked by his father; from the novel by Grace Flandrau (Harcourt).

BREAD. Metro-Goldwyn. 7 reels. Star: Mae Busch. Human interest of a family and their problems; from the novel by Charles G. Norris (Dutton).

CHANGING HUSBANDS. Famous Players-Lasky. 7 reels. Stars: Leatrice Joy and Raymond Griffith. Broad

comedy based on resemblance of two women to each other; from the novel "Rôles" by Elizabeth Alexander in the *Saturday Evening Post*.

**CODE OF THE WILDERNESS.** THE. Vitagraph. 7 reels. Eastern girl misinterprets the code of the West to detriment of man in love with her; from the novel by Charles Alden Seltzer.

**CONFIDENCE MAN, THE.** Famous Players-Lasky. 8 reels. Star: Thomas Meighan. Confidence man in small town reforms; from serial story in *Argosy All Story* by L. Y. Erskine and Robert H. Davis.

**CY THEREA.** First National. 8 reels. Stars: Lewis Stone, Alma Rubens, Irene Rich. Two people disregard conventionalities to live in Cuba, with tragic results; from the novel by Joseph Hergesheimer (Knopf).

**DANTE'S INFERNO.** Fox. 7 reels. Interwoven with modern melodrama of awakening of a selfish, hard-hearted rich man.

**DARING LOVE.** Truart. 6 reels. Star: Elaine Hammerstein. Reform of drunkard thru love of girl; from Albert Payson Terhune's novel "Driftwood."

**DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.** Pathé. 3 reels. From Carl Becker's "Eve of the Revolution," in the Yale University Press' Chronicles of America series.

**DESERT SHEIK.** THE. Truart. 6 reels. Star: Wanda Hawley. Kidnapping of English girl by a sheik and her rescue; from A. Conan Doyle's novel "The Tragedy of the Korosko."

**DOROTHY VERNON OF HADDON HALL.** United Artists. 10 reels. Star: Mary Pickford. Romance of Elizabethan times; from the novel by Charles Major (Grosset; photoplay ed.).

**ENEMY SEX, THE.** Famous Players-Lasky. 8 reels. Star: Betty Compton. Chorus girl refuses wealth for man whom she reforms and marries; from Owen Johnson's novel "The Salamander." (Bobbs; Burt).

**GIRL OF THE LIMBERLOST.** A. Robertson-Cole. 6 reels. Story of girl's struggle to get an education; from the novel by Gene Stratton Porter (Doubleday; Grosset).

**GUILTY ONE, THE.** Famous Players-Lasky. 6 reels. Star: Agnes Ayres. Detective story involving reputation of wife and mysterious murder of villain; from the play by Michael Morton and Peter Traill.

**HIGH SPEED LEE.** Arrow. 5 reels. "His family's code was never to be afraid, never to work too hard, and to love horses"; from story by J. P. Marquand "Only a Few of Us Left," in the *Saturday Evening Post*.

**HOOSIER SCHOOLMASTER, THE.** Hodkinson. 6 reels. Stars: Henry Hull, Jane Thomas. Indiana schoolmaster in middle of last century; from the novel by Edward Eggleston (Grosset).

**JUDGMENTS OF WEST PARADISE.** Universal. 5 reels. Star: Johnny Walker. Trouble caused by gossip in a country town; from a story by Valina Clark in *McCall's Magazine*.

**LIGHTNING RIDER.** Hodkinson. 6 reels. Star: Harry Carey. Life in Mexican town on the Border where the hero captures a mysterious bandit; from Shannon Fife's story "Desert Rose."

**MAN WHO CAME BACK, THE.** Fox. 8 reels. Man's dissolute career turned by his love for Marcelle, the dancer; from the story by John Fleming Wilson in the *American Magazine* and the play by Jules Eckert Goodman.

**MANHANDED.** Famous Players-Lasky. Star: Gloria Swanson. Shopgirl is saved from her entanglements with several men; from a story by Arthur Stringer in the *Saturday Evening Post*.

**MARRIAGE CHEAT, THE.** First National. 7 reels. Stars: Leatrice Joy, Percy Marmont, Adolph Menjou. Missionary and married woman in the South Seas; from story "Against the Rules," by Frank R. Adams.

**MARTYR SEX, THE.** Capitol Film Exchange. 5 reels. Doctor wins respect of mountain community and love of mountain girl; from the play by Leete Renicke Brown.

**MAUD MÜLLER.** Pathé. 2 reels. John Greenleaf Whittier's poems interwoven with a modern romance.

**MERTON OF THE MOVIES.** Famous Players-Lasky. 8 reels. Stars: Glenn Hunter and Viola Dana. Movie-struck youth goes to Hollywood and eventually gains success; from the novel by Harry Leon Wilson (Doubleday).

**MONSIEUR BEAUCAIRE.** Famous Players-Lasky. 10 reels. Star: Rudolph Valentino and Bebe Daniels. Romance of the court of Louis XV, from the novel by Booth Tarkington (Doubleday).

**NEVER SAY DIE.** Pathé. 6 reels. Star: Douglas McLean. Comedy of man who married friend's fiancée that they may inherit his money on his expected death; from the play by William H. Post.

**PERFECT FLAPPER, THE.** First National. 7 reels. Star: Colleen Moore. Story of girl who becomes flapper to the nth to please the man she wants to marry; from Jessie Henderson's story "The Mouth of the Dragon," in *Ainslee's Magazine*.

**PILGRIMS, THE.** Pathé. 3 reels. From Charles M. Andrews' "The Fathers of New England," in the Yale University Press' Chronicles of America series.

**PLUNDERER, THE.** Fox. 6 reels. Thrilling western romance revolving around a gold mine; from the novel by Roy Norton (Watt).

**PURITANS, THE.** Pathé. 3 reels. Picture depicting life and hardship of the Puritans; from Charles M. Andrews "Fathers of New England" in the Yale University Press' Chronicles of America series.

**RECOIL.** Goldwyn. 7 reels. Stars: Mahlon Hamilton, Betty Blythe. Recoil of revenge on wealthy man who controls destiny of two persons; from short story in Rex Beach's "Big Brother and Other Stories."

**REVELATION.** Metro-Goldwyn. 9 reels. Frivolous girl finds herself thru faith of an old monk and devotion to her child; from Mabel Wagnell's novel "The Rose Bush of a Thousand Years."

**SEA HAWK, THE.** First National. 12 reels. Star: Milton Sills. Tale of Elizabethan England and adventures with Moorish and Spanish sea fighters; from the novel by Rafael Sabatini (Houghton).

**SIDE SHOW OF LIFE, THE.** Famous Players-Lasky. 8 reels. Stars: Ernest Torrence and Anna Q. Nilsson. French juggler becomes general in World War; from William J. Locke's novel "The Mountebank" (Dodd).

**TESS OF THE D'URBEVILLES.** Metro-Goldwyn. 8 reels. Stars: Blanche Sweet, Conrad Nagel. Modernized version of Thomas Hardy's novel (Harper). Another version about ten years ago featured Mrs. Fiske.

**THOSE WHO DANCE.** First National. 8 reels. Star: Blanche Sweet. Girl to save her brother helps prohibition officers to capture bootleggers; from the *Saturday Evening Post* serial by George Kibbe Turner.

**WANDERER OF THE WASTELAND.** Famous Players-Lasky. 7 reels. Star: Jack Holt. Drama of Arizona and California of the '50's; from the novel by Zane Grey (Harper).

**WHITE MOTH, THE.** First National. 7 reels. Stars: Barbara La Marr, Elliot Dexter. Romance of girl who rises from poverty to stardom; from story by Izola Forrester in *Ainslee's Magazine*.

**WARREN'S OF VIRGINIA, THE.** Fox. 7 reels. Star: Martha Mansfield. Testing of love and patriotism of a Southern girl and a Northern soldier in Civil War; from the novel by George Cary Eggleston (Donohue) and the play.

# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

SEPTEMBER 1, 1924



A DICTIONARY may be the most interesting book in the world, when in seeking the etymology of a specific word the searcher is led from one topic to another as the bee gathers honey from many flowers. In like manner the special librarian finds the widest opportunity in answering a specific question, opportunity which brings him into relation with the sources of knowledge, with the public and other libraries in which they are to be sought, with the librarian and the expert. The special librarian has no dry-as-dust vocation, but should get lots of fun in playing hide and seek after a given fact. The paper of Miss Margaret Mann, read before the joint meeting of the A. L. A. and the Special Libraries Association, gives from this point of view a comprehensive statement of practice and possibilities which will open the eyes of many to the high and wide character of the work of the business librarian, but we hope will not divert too many from the field of general information and public service. The compensations of reference work which Mr. Carlton emphasized in his Saratoga paper are indeed of vastly more reward than pecuniary return, albeit bread must come before butter. Special libraries and general libraries are in fact bound up together, and let us hope they may never be divorced from the relation which the joint sessions at Saratoga illustrated.

THE Washington committee, of which Mr. Price has been the effective chairman, has achieved two important results in obtaining official recognition of the fact that librarians constitute a profession and in retaining in governmental service, thru more adequate remuneration, those skilled librarians who have done such excellent service in the Congressional and departmental libraries. The work of the Reclassification Board, valuable as it has been, still leaves much to be done and there are still imperfections in the general scheme; but the practical achievement has been great. It was impossible, of course, for that board to touch the salary of the Librarian of Congress which for the great service he renders is half

what it should be in contrast with the payment at the other end of the scale of \$900 a year for pages. There is also incidental injustice in the remuneration of experienced clerks of long service, where salaries are left close to pre-war rates and in some cases, practically reduced by the reservations required for the excellent pension scheme. Despite these disadvantages the whole plan marks a remarkable development in the governmental service and properly supplements the merit system for entrance and promotion.

WHATEVER the criticisms on Soviet Russia, it must be conceded that in this experiment of government, many advances have been made. Nationalization has accomplished, at least for the present, some remarkable results in the library field which are described in Mr. Lydenberg's interesting contribution to library history. The gathering together at leading centers of many locally owned collections of books may mean when the enormous task of sorting them out is accomplished, the creation at Moscow of a new national library even greater than the remarkable collection in the old capital, which at one time ranked third in the world. What effect this centralization will have on local library development is yet to be seen, but the spread of the library idea seems to be wider than had hitherto been supposed. Under the difficult circumstances of transition and experiment, those in Russia who are leading in library progress should have hearty cooperation in America, and we hope libraries will heed the suggestion that their publications should be sent to the libraries scheduled.

THE death of Henry R. Tedder on August 1, removes from us a member of the library profession whose service in promoting library organization in England is almost unique. He was one of two men chiefly responsible for the Library Association of the United Kingdom in 1877 when an American party under the leadership of Melvil Dewey visited England in the year following the organization of the A. L. A. to kindle the light in the mother country. The

flame was kindled in Tedder's spirit and since then he has been one of the chief figures among English librarians, the last survivor of that group which constituted the early membership of the L. A. U. K. His genial sympathy made him a lovable friend and his bibliographical achievements marked him as a true scholar, while as a working librarian he has left his impress on the great library of the Athenaeum Club, whose 70,000 volumes make it the foremost of its class in the world. Happily he

lived to take part in the centenary of the great club which he had so well served, on which occasion the portrait which members of the club had presented to him on his retirement in 1922 was in turn accepted by the club to hold a place of honor on its walls. With his death comes the close of that early period in British library development which corresponds to the first half century which the A. L. A. will celebrate in 1926.

## THE OPEN ROUND TABLE

### THE UNSOLICITED BOOK AGAIN

*To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:*

I would like to voice a complaint and ask for sympathy and advice from all other librarians who have suffered like me in the following manner. Every now and then I get a book sent by mail unsolicited by me, for me to keep if I want it and if not to return it. In almost every instance the book is not wanted and I am put to the bother and trouble of writing a letter and sending the book back. I would like to know what the custom of other libraries is in such a matter. I would like to know if anyone has ever written a letter or circular that could be sent to such a publisher or such an author that would make him feel the unethical nature of such an act?

SUFFERING LIBRARIAN.

### WHAT ARE "HARMFUL" BOOKS?

*To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:*

A passage from Dr. Joseph Collins' new book, "Taking the Literary Pulse," assumes new point when considered in relation to statements of two of the contributors to your issue of May 15th. Miss Haines, in her discussion of modern fiction and the public library, said: ". . . There remains the argument that much modern fiction of high literary art and distinctive value is harmful to immature minds and that the public library with its open shelves must protect young readers from this influence. . . Personally, I think that undue weight is usually given to that argument; that a great deal of literature that it is believed might be hurtful to young readers will either not be fully understood, or will be regarded as unutterably dull and left undisturbed, or will already be familiar to them." On page 494 you quote Rev. Lloyd C. Douglas as saying of the people who were allowed surreptitiously to return long overdue books to the Akron Public Library: "The people who go thru 'this bibliophilistic bankruptcy and

come out clean . . . are not a bad sort . . . The barrel . . . contains an abundance of ethics, aesthetics and mathematics but almost no erotics. . . ."

Says Dr. Collins: "I have never encountered an individual who admitted injury from reading obscene books. . . . Strangely enough, the emotionally and mentally unstable seek philosophic, not pornographic, writings. I have seen many minds disintegrate apparently under the influence of Kant, Spinoza, Nietzsche, not to mention the exponents of occultism, mysticism, and new thought, but I have never seen a mind break up while being fed on Aretino, Rabelais, or Paul de Kock. . . ." (p. 19).

AUTOLYCUS.

### HOW DO YOU PRONOUNCE HIM?

*To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:*

I pronounce "Drinkwater" "Drink' wóter" on the authority of Webster's New International Dictionary (p. cix of c. 1923 ed.). You say on page 535, on the authority of the April *Bulletin* of the Hackley Public Library of Muskegon, Mich., that the name is pronounced not Drinkwater, but Drinkitter. Which is right?

OLIN S. DAVIS, Librarian.  
Laconia (N. Y.) Public Library

*To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:*

I shall have to back down and confess I am wrong. I find no authority for the pronunciation "Drink-itter." My original authority for it was purely verbal. I have heard it pronounced so, and have been told that it is pronounced "Drinkitter" by a great many people who presumably should know, including one or two English people. I wired Houghton-Mifflin last night, and they reply that "Drinkwater" is the correct pronunciation.

I am glad Mr. Davis has called this error to my attention.

HAROLD L. WHEELER, Librarian.  
Hackley Public Library, Muskegon, Mich.

## AMONG LIBRARIANS

ABRAMS, Dorothy A., 1920-21 New York State, has resigned as assistant librarian of the Public Library of Emporia, Kansas, to become librarian of the New Jersey State Normal School at Paterson.

BAKER, Gladys, Illinois, 1924, has been appointed assistant librarian of Eureka College, Eureka, Ill.

BRENNAN, Wintress, Illinois, 1914, has been appointed librarian of Lindenwood College, St. Charles, Missouri.

BROOKS, Janeiro V., formerly assistant in the Library of the Army War College, Washington, D. C., has been appointed library assistant in the library of the Pan American Union, Washington.

CARPENTER, Helen S., 1910-12 New York State, has resigned her position with the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, to become librarian of the Julia Richman High School, New York City.

CORNELL, Helen, 1920-21 New York State, has been appointed reference assistant and cataloger in the Library Division of the Minnesota State Department of Education, St. Paul.

DUNNELLS, Cora K., formerly of Haverford College Library, has been appointed Cataloger at Lehigh University Library.

FEHRENKAMP, Winnifred, Illinois, 1912, for twelve years librarian of the Architectural Library, University of Illinois, has been appointed librarian of Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis.

GEORGE, Helen R., 1922-23 New York State, has resigned her position in the Order Department of the Public Library of Dayton, Ohio. Miss George will join the staff of the Akron (O.) Public Library, as reference librarian and assistant cataloger.

GODDARD, William D., for the past eight years librarian of the Deborah Cook Sayles Public Library, Pawtucket, R. I., has been appointed librarian of the Woburn (Mass.) Public Library, succeeding William N. Seaver, resigned.

GRAVES, C. EDWARD, formerly librarian of the Minnesota Historical Society, and since his retirement in 1920 a fruit grower at Hood River, Oregon, returns to the library field as librarian of the Humboldt State Teachers College, Arcata, California.

HADLEY, Chalmers, New York State 1905-06, since 1911 librarian of the Denver (Col.) Public Library, appointed librarian of the Cincinnati (O.) Public Library, succeeding N. D. C. Hodges, resigned.

JAKWAY, Ellen H., 1922 New York State, has resigned as reference assistant at Grinnell College Library to become head of the Reference Department at the East Cleveland (O.) Public Library.

LEACH, Howard Seavoy, reference librarian of Princeton University, has resigned to become Librarian of the Lehigh University Library, Bethlehem, Pa.

PEARSON, Dora M., 1922-23 New York State, has resigned as cataloger in the St. Paul (Minn.) Public Library to become assistant librarian and cataloger in the Public Library of Council Bluffs, Iowa.

POPE, Mildred H., 1915-16 New York State, has resigned as head organizer for the Library Extension Division of the University of the State of New York to become librarian of the Girard School for Boys, Philadelphia.

REED, Bessie J., Illinois, 1924, has accepted the position of high school librarian at Kalamazoo, Mich.

SEAVER, William N., has resigned the librarianship of the Woburn (Mass.) Public Library to become assistant librarian of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is succeeded by William D. Goddard.

STAUFFER, Peter J., for thirty-seven years a member of the library staff at Lehigh University retired August 1st on a Carnegie pension.

VOSPER, Zaidee B., 1918 New York State, assistant reference librarian, Detroit Public Library, has resigned to become assistant editor of the A. L. A. *Booklist*.

VOUGHT, Sabra W., 1901 New York State has resigned as assistant in charge of school libraries, University of the State of New York, to become librarian of Pennsylvania State College.

YOUNG, Malcolm O., 1920 New York State, has resigned as reference librarian of Amherst College to accept a similar position at Williams College.

WALLACE, Margaret, formerly of the staff of the Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, N. Y., appointed librarian of the Hermance Memorial Library, Coxsackie, N. Y.

## IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

### RHODE ISLAND

*Providence.* On May 14, the Knight Memorial Library, the new home of the Elmwood Free Public Library, was formally opened. The building, of Indiana limestone in renaissance architecture, is 122 by 70 feet in size and occupies its own entire square of land fronting on Elmwood Avenue and adjoining the Knight residence. It was erected as a memorial to Robert Knight and his wife, Josephine Louisa Knight, by their four children. The architect, E. L. Tilton of New York, said: "While it is a memorial library, the aesthetic has not been allowed to predominate over the practical." The main delivery room in the middle portion of the building is patterned after the architecture of a Roman atrium. Twelve massive fluted columns support the roof. The southerly end of the building is occupied by a reference room, running transversely; the similar space at the northerly end of the structure, extending across the entire width, is the general reading room. The Library Bureau supplied all stacks, furniture, etc., with the exception of a few chairs supplied by the E. L. Morris Company.

The support of the library is still incumbent upon the Elmwood Library Association. Five thousand dollars was recently raised thru subscription.

### NEW YORK

*New York City.* Among changes in administration discussed in the report for the year ending June 30, 1923, of the Acting Librarian of Columbia University, the separation of the Bindery Department from the supervision of the stacks is first. A new division is in charge of the stacks. A renewed attempt to stabilize and consequently to improve the page service of the stacks and the loan desk has met with success. The pay of the boys has been increased and the hours of service made uniform thruout. A weekly half-holiday is granted to all pages without regard to length of service.

The general library and departments acquired 21,905 volumes during the year, the School of Law 6,271, the School of Medicine 1,281, Barnard College 1,904, and Teachers College 3,030, a total of 34,394 volumes, which raised the entire book stock to 863,671 volumes. The recorded use of all libraries amounted to 1,153,522, of which 156,674 were issued from the loan desk for outside use. The College Study served 300,000 readers, who borrowed by actual count 188,747 volumes from the reserved

and open shelves in the two libraries in Hamilton Hall.

The most noteworthy single addition of the year was the original manuscript of John Stuart Mill's Autobiography, purchased by cable in London by members of the Department of Philosophy and presented by them to the library.

### VIRGINIA

Fifteen public libraries supported entirely by public funds or endowment are now maintained in the state of Virginia, according to statistics compiled by the Library Extension Division of the Virginia State Library in 1923. Ten libraries are supported by donations, entertainments, etc., but are free to the public. One of these, the public library of South Boston, has a small appropriation from public funds. Sixteen libraries charge subscription fees. Of these Danville and Newport News also receive a small amount from public funds.

### FLORIDA

*Lakeland.* A bond issue involving the expenditure of \$1,069,000 provides for the expenditure of \$75,000 for the erection of a public library building in Lakeland. The community has a population of 18,000.

### OHIO

*Cleveland.* In March the Cuyahoga County Library trustees signed a contract with the Cleveland Public Library under which the latter will give county service. The Budget Commission has allowed the minimum levy of two-tenths of a mill, which will yield about \$10,000 this year. The first county funds were received April 9th. Margaret E. Wright of the library staff has been appointed Supervisor of County Libraries. The Chagrin Falls Memorial Library Association has turned over its library to be administered as a part of the county system, of which it forms the first branch. Residents of South Euclid raised funds to rent a room in which to open the second county branch library in June. The Cleveland Public Library offered free service to all residents of the county library district who cared to register and draw books from the main library or any of its branches, and many residents have taken out cards.

### ILLINOIS

Of the 234 libraries maintained in Illinois in 1923, as reported to Anna May Price, Su-

perintendent of the Library Extension Division of the Illinois State Library, 228 are tax-supported. The total receipts were \$2,588,300, of which \$2,094,509 was received in taxes. The average tax per capita was forty-seven cents. Of expenditures of \$2,333,755 salaries of librarians accounted for \$184,365 and those of assistants for \$902,139, while \$385,774 was spent for books, \$46,456 for periodicals, \$130,888 for binding. Janitor service required \$200,941, and equipment, heat, light, etc., \$483,177. There are in all 3,674,451 volumes in the libraries reporting, and the total annual circulation is 17,578,379. The population of the state is 6,485,280, of which 4,427,338 have access to public libraries.

Over two hundred persons are enrolled for the state library's reading courses. Courses in child study and training and in psychoanalysis lead in popularity.

*Galesburg.* The Galesburg Public Library was opened to the public on May 11th, 1874. That date this year fell on Sunday so that Monday, the 12th, was the day that the library observed its fiftieth birthday. Thru the courtesy of the local florists, the rooms were decorated with potted palms and ferns. Over the front entrance of the building was hung a large poster, representing an open book, on the one page of which was printed "Galesburg Public Library" and on the opposite page "Fifty Years of Service." This was specially lighted at night by the Illinois Power and Light Corporation of Galesburg. A collection of beautiful foreign posters, the gift of the American Agency of Foreign Railways in New York, were on display in the main reading room and a number of reproductions of old wood engravings of Strasburg in 1744 were exhibited.

Open house was kept all day and evening. Books were exchanged, but the usual rules were suspended—conversation was permitted and no fines were charged on any books regardless of the length of time they were overdue.

In the evening, after the library closed at nine o'clock, the Board of Directors were hosts to a number of invited guests, including city officials, representatives from the schools and colleges, the clergy and former members of the Board and Staff. A short program of talks and music was given and light refreshments were served. While there was nothing elaborate in the observance of the day, the occasion brought hundreds of visitors to the library.

A. F. H.

#### TEXAS

*Houston.* Bonds were voted to the amount of \$200,000 for the first unit of the Houston

Public Library in May, 1922. With an additional \$300,000 voted last June 10th, the library will complete the second and third units, making the library building cost \$500,000 and completing all except the last unit, which will come considerably later. Contract has already been let on the first unit and is ready to be let on the second.

Drawings and specifications are being completed for this third unit, but all three will probably be completed together by the end of 1925. The library will be located on a block of ground purchased by the city, costing \$97,500, and will face a public square which was given the city several years ago, only eight blocks from the business center of town.

Bids are also being advertised for the North Side Branch. This will cost \$45,000, and will be located on a large block of ground covered with live-oak trees. Plans are on foot for the Houston Heights Branch also. These branches are being built from the proceeds of the sale of the present library property which is housed in a Carnegie building. The North Side Branch, the first branch to be completed, will be called the Carnegie Branch in order to memorialize Mr. Carnegie's gift.

#### FRANCE.

*Paris.* The Paris Library School held graduation exercises for the students of the first complete summer courses on the evening of July 11th at 10 rue de l'Elysée. There were twenty-three in the 150-hour day course and twenty-three in the 42-hour evening course. The evening courses were for those who could not take six weeks from work for study, and the twenty-three included seven librarians, two social workers, six students in the Social Service School, one editor, and one professor. Of the day course eight are librarians holding positions. Three prizes of books, given by M. Ernest Coyecque, were awarded for the best work in the day courses.

At the exercises, for which the hall was crowded, M. Coyecque, inspector of public libraries, presided with great earnestness and grace. Among the speakers were Dr. Frederick P. Keppel, of the Carnegie Foundation, Firmin Roz, vice-director of the Office Nationale des Universités et des Ecoles Françaises et Etrangères; Earle B. Babcock, dean of the Graduate School of New York University. A letter was read from the Director of the Bibliothèque Nationale and M. Morel of that library spoke.

More students have made application for the long course from October to May 30th than can be accommodated.

## CURRENT LITERATURE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

The Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, has published primarily for its own use an index of 86 pages to "The Polynesian Race," by Abraham Fornander (London: Trübner and Co., 1878-1885). A small number has been set aside for distribution to libraries at fifty cents each, postage prepaid.

HERBERT E. GREGORY, *Director.*

"Library Science," by Joseph Schneider (Washington: Catholic Education Press, 97p., cloth, 2.50), is an elementary manual intended to serve as guide for the organization of small libraries and contains the lectures of a six-weeks' library course at the Catholic University of America. A résumé of the history of printing, a list of the most common pseudonyms and a list of the most important bibliographical and topographical terms are included.

Recent A. L. A. reading courses include the list of Books for Boys prepared for the Rotary Club of New York; "100 Worthwhile Books" that "every American, between the ages of 20 and 45, ought to read"; a short list of books on house planning, interior decoration and furniture, with running comment; and a 30-page booklet of unusual interest on "College Life and College Sport," a reading list on student activities compiled and annotated by Francis K. W. Drury of the Brown University Library.

"Index to Illustrations," compiled by Frederick J. Shepard of the Buffalo (N. Y.) Public Library, has been issued by the A. L. A. in a preliminary edition (cloth, 43p.). It is "intended to be only a nucleus of something much more comprehensive to be worked out by many library toilers," and in its present form represents the consolidation of lists made by the reference librarians of eleven libraries. "Simplification has been aimed at and the fetish of uniformity defied [Preface]."

*Special Libraries* announces the publication of a cumulative index to volumes 1-13, 1910-1922. The work of compilation was done by Charlotte G. Noyes and the price is \$2. In *Special Libraries* for June Miles O. Price describes the Patent Office Scientific Library, mentioning the interesting fact that the library has a periodical index covering several hundred American and foreign technical periodicals, begun in 1891 and discontinued in 1912, "thus fitting on to the 'Industrial Arts Index' and probably unique of its kind."

The "Handbook of Commercial Information

Services" compiled by the Committee on Commercial Information Services of the Special Libraries Association (Washington, 97p., pap., \$2) lists 252 commercial services, 76 association and non-commercial services, 87 government services and 381 periodical services. The index is divided into two sections, the first a title index, the second a subject index with numerous cross references to topics covered by a specific service.

John Cotton Dana's review of the third edition of Arthur E. Bostwick's "The American Public Library" (Appleton) in the *Nation* for June 11 notes as omissions the description of any other method of keeping pamphlets than in a vertical file, the mention of only the *Readers' Guide* among the Wilson publications, description of the use of maps only in reference work, not as objects to be circulated, and the giving of no account of the connection between museums and libraries. Mr. Dana also disagrees with the author as to the necessity of yearly inventories. "No inventory keeps a book from being walked off with; it often incites to restrictions, and restricted books are only half alive."

The American Library in Paris has recommended the following as the ten French novels published during 1923 which American librarians should purchase. "Thomas l'Imposteur," by Jean Cocteau; "Ariel, ou La Vie de Shelley," by André Maurois; "Fermé La Nuit," by Paul Morand; "L'Infirmie aux Mains de Lumière," by Edouard Estaunié; "Les Allongés," by Jean Galzy; "Prelude," by Paul Géraldy; "L'Equipage," by Jacques Kessel; "Genitrix," by François Mauriac; "Le Jour Naissant," by Gilbert de Voisins; "La Brière," by Alphonse de Chateaubriant. The first three of these books have been translated into English and have either been published or are in course of publication.

The fourth edition, rewritten and enlarged, of Frank K. Walter's "Periodicals for the Small Library" (A. L. A., 89p., pap.), comes so nearly up to the present as to include notes on *Time* and *The American Mercury*, altho not so nearly, of course, as to note such a change as the resignation of the former staff of the *Literary Review* of the *New York Evening Post* to establish its own weekly, *The Saturday Review*. Additions as noted in the preface to the "Selected List of Periodicals"

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include short separate lists of agricultural, educational, technical, and library periodicals of rather general service, a few magazines for young people, and a few typical newspapers. Cross references have been added to the notes on the individual magazines to permit comparison between periodicals similar in subject or purpose. The highly useful first section includes names and addresses of recommended binders, makers of magazine binders and pamphlet boxes, subscription agencies and dealers in back numbers of magazines.

A semi-annual index of selected book-film titles, with the title of the published source also indexed where it is different from the title of the film, will hereafter be available to libraries and booksellers upon application to the National Committee for Better Films, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The first issue of this index, covering pictures seen in the first six months of 1924 and comprising over sixty titles, has been prepared.

The fact that the National Board of Review, whose selections of the good films the National Committee accepts, sees the pictures in advance of release, explains why some of these films have not yet made their appearance in the theaters. It is an actual advantage, however, for libraries and booksellers to know they are coming, as they can then prepare their shelves accordingly and ask exhibitors, as the time of exhibition approaches, to inform their patrons, by slide or program announcement, that the books are obtainable at library or bookstore.

While libraries, etc., can best be kept supplied with his advance information by taking the monthly services of the National Committee, they will nevertheless be welcome without charge to the semi-annual index (return postage only being appreciated).

#### NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR BETTER FILMS

### LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

#### POSITIONS OFFERED

The Bridgeport, Conn., Public Library needs a branch librarian. Qualifications: five years library experience, including executive experience in a public library. A one year course in a library school desired. State qualifications and minimum salary which will be accepted. Address Henry N. Sanborn, Librarian.

Wanted, librarian to take charge of the Sul Ross State Teachers' College library, Alpine, Texas, for nine months, beginning September 24th, 1924. College degree, library school training and some college library experience desirable. Excellent health required. Salary \$166.66 per month. Apply to Zorra Peck, the librarian of the college.

Wanted, children's librarian and general library assistant. Training and experience desirable. Salaries

\$1,500 and \$1,320. Position to be filled by October 1, 1924. Springfield Public Library, Springfield, Mo.

Wanted, librarian with training or experience in children's work to take charge of this department in medium sized library near Chicago. Correspondence should be addressed to the Whiting Public Library, Whiting, Indiana.

The Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas, invites applications for the position of reference assistant. Should be college graduate with library school training. State educational qualifications, experience and references in first letter. Salary \$1600.00.

#### POSITIONS WANTED

University graduate with experience in university library, several years in charge of medical library, desires position in library, preferably Middle West. G. L. 15.

Wanted, a library position by a woman having general experience in public and business libraries, teaching and research work. E. B.

Young woman, Columbia Ph. D., experienced in editorial work, translation (French, German, Russian, Spanish), research work in various fields, such as economics, history, psychology, medical literature, etc., library and secretarial work, wants a position in any of the above mentioned capacities. K. B. L. 13.

Young woman with library training and five years' experience in public, school and college libraries; also secretarial training and experience, desires library or secretarial position by September or October. G. G. 13.

University woman, not a library school graduate but with former experience in the Boston Public Library and the Harvard College Library, wishes library work or part time work which might lead to advancement. C. D. 15.

### LIBRARY CALENDAR

- Sept. 17-18. At Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs. Connecticut Library Association.
- Sept. 22-27. New York Library Association week at the Lake Placid Club, Essex Co., N. Y.
- September 23-25. At St. Johnsbury. Vermont Library Association.
- Sept. 24-26. At the University of Minnesota Library, Minneapolis. Annual meeting of the Minnesota Library Association.
- Sept. 24-26. At the Manchester Public Library. New Hampshire Library Association.
- Oct. 7-8. At Oconomowoc. Wisconsin Library Association.
- Oct. 7-9. At Columbus. Ohio Library Association.
- October 9-11. At Missoula. Meeting of the Montana Library Association.
- Oct. 15-17. At the Hotel Orlando, Decatur. Illinois Library Association.
- Oct. 15-17. At Saginaw. Headquarters at the Hotel Bancroft. Meeting of the Michigan State Library Association.
- Oct. 15-17. At Omaha. Nebraska Library Association.
- Nov. 12-14. At Indianapolis. Indiana Library Association.
- Oct. 15-17. At Emporia. Headquarters at the Hotel Broadview. Annual meeting of the Kansas Library Association.

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AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS

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Baud-Bovy, Daniel. Peasant art in Switzerland. London: The Studio. 3p. bibl.

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Barry, Sister M. Inviolata. St. Augustine the orator; a study of the rhetorical qualities of St. Augustine's sermons *ad populum*. Washington: U. S. Supt. of Documents. Bibl. O. pap. \$1.25. (Catholic Univ. of America, patristic studies).

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Encyclopaedia of banking and finance. New York: Bankers Pub. Co. Bibl. \$10.

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BELIEF

Schiller, Ferdinand C. S. Problems of belief. Doran. Bibl. footnotes. S. \$1.25. (Doran's library of phil. and religion).

BIBLE—NEW TESTAMENT—HEBREWS

Moffat, James. A critical and exegetical commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews. Scribner. Bibl. footnotes. O. \$3.50. (International critical commentary).

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Lock, Walter. A critical and exegetical commentary on the pastoral epistles (I and II Timothy and Titus). Scribner. Bibl. footnotes. O. \$3. (International critical commentary).

BRITISH WEST INDIES. *See* GREAT BRITAIN—COLONIES

BUSINESS

Swensen, Rinehart J. The national government and business. Century. Bibls. O. \$4.

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CACAO. *See* RUBBER

CHEMISTRY, TECHNICAL

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CHINA—IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

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COAL, PULVERIZED

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CONSTANT, BENJAMIN

Schermerhorn, Elizabeth W. Benjamin Constant; his private life and his contribution to the cause of liberal government in France, 1767-1830. Houghton. 10p. bibl. O. \$5.

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Wade, Herbert T. Everyday electricity; a simple introduction to common electric phenomena. Little. Bibl. D. \$2.

*See also* STORAGE BATTERIES

ENGINEERS

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ENGLAND—SOCIAL LIFE AND CUSTOMS—17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES

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M., E. R. The true fairy tales. Boston: Four Seas Co. 2p. bibl. D. \$2.

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Ainsworth-Davis, F. R. Meat, fish and dairy produce. London: Benn. Bibl. 21s. (Resources of the empire ser.).

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Palmer, A. W. The human side of Hawaii: race problems in the mid-Pacific. 14 Beacon st., Boston: Pilgrim Press. Bibl. \$2.

**HOME ECONOMICS. See FOOD SUPPLY****HYGIENE, PUBLIC**

Balfour, Andrew, and H. H. Scott. Health problems of the empire: past, present and future. London: Collins. Bibl. 16s. (British empire: a survey v. 5).

**IMMIGRATION**

Providence (R. I.) Public Library. Reading list on the immigration problem. 5p. pap.

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Squire, Irving, and K. A. Wilson. Informing your public. Association Press. Bibl. \$1.50.

**JAMAICA**

Cundall, Frank. Jamaica in 1924; a handbook of information for visitors and intending settlers, with some account of the colony's history. Kingston: University of Jamaica. Bibl. 2s. (v. 9).

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U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Mines: explosives, fuel, gas, gasoline, petroleum; list of pubs. for sale. . . . 23p. April 1924. (*Price List* 58, 11th ed.).

*See also GEOLOGY*

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**MISSIONARIES. See MORRISON, ROBERT****MORRISON, ROBERT**

Broomhall, Marsfall. Robert Morrison, a master-builder. Doran. Bibl. footnotes. D. \$1.50. (Modern ser. of missionary biographies).

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